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STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

NINETY-SEVENTH & NINETY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE

GOVERNOR

AND

OFFICE OF

MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD

ENDING

JUNE 30, 1989

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Public Service Commission
State of North Dakota

COMMISSIONERS
Dale V. Sandstrom
President
Bruce Hagen
Leo M. Reinbold

State Capitol
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505
701-224-2400
Toll Free in ND 800-932-2400
FAX 701-224-2410

Secretary, Janet A. Elkin

December 1, 1989

The Honorable George Sinner
Governor of North Dakota
State Capitol
Bismarck, ND 58505

Mr. Richard Rayl
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Bismarck, ND 58505

Gentlemen:

As required by law, we submit our Ninety-Eighth and Ninety-Ninth Annual Report for the period ending June 30, 1989.

Respectfully submitted,

Dale V. Sandstrom, President

Bruce Hagen, Commissioner

Leo M. Reinbold, Commissioner

ATTEST:

Janet A. Elkin, Secretary

(S E A L)

HISTORICAL NOTE AND DEDICATION

The North Dakota Public Service Commission is proud of its contributions to the State of North Dakota and its citizens during the past 100 years. It is fitting that this Centennial Biennial Report be dedicated to the past Commissioners whose efforts and public service have benefited all of us.

The Public Service Commission held a number of activities in recognition of North Dakota's Centennial and the Commission's 100 year history. A special centennial committee chaired by Janet Elkin, Commission Secretary; Gloria Geiger, General Office Clerk; Carolee Conyne, Legal Assistant; Larry Larson, Environmental Engineer; and Robert Barr, Public Service Specialist organized special events throughout the year.

The Commission held an Open House on Tuesday, February 21, 1989, in recognition of the Centennial Commission's proclaimed "Government Week."

Commissioners Dale V. Sandstrom, Bruce Hagen and Leo M. Reinbold dressed in period costumes for their weekly Commission meeting and the Open House. A program featuring remarks by former Public Service Commissioners Anson J. Anderson, Martin Vaaler and Richard A. Elkin was well received. The Commission recognized former employees in attendance with brief comments from each about their years of service. Elected state officials, legislators, former Public Service Commissioners and employees, and representatives from the companies under Commission jurisdiction enjoyed viewing a historical, pictorial display of the grain elevator industry in the reception area and commemorative brochures and railroad maps were available to all in attendance. A slide and video presentation by the Reclamation and Abandoned Mine Lands Divisions was held during the afternoon.

The Commission's Centennial Committee arranged quarterly pictorial, historical displays of the grain warehousing, railroad and mining industries. The first quarterly exhibit in January of 1989 was of the grain industry. The second quarterly display on the railroad industry ended in July of 1989, followed by the third quarter exhibit "Evolution of Mining in North Dakota." The displays included pictures, artifacts and brochures.

The first session of the Legislature in 1889 provided that the Commission meet at least five times annually at five different places in the state. The Commission scheduled five Commission Meetings throughout the state in June and July to re-enact the first five meetings 100 years ago.

The first meeting was in Bismarck, then Minot, Fargo, Grand Forks and the fifth meeting in Carrington.

The railroads generously contributed to the Centennial spirit and provided rail transportation for the Commissioners so they could arrive at the meetings around the state, presumably the way they did 100 years ago. The Commission recognizes the Burlington Northern Railroad, the Red River Valley & Western Railroad Company and the Soo Line Railroad Company for their contribution to our celebration. Commissioners Sandstrom, Hagen and Reinbold dressed in centennial period clothing reminiscent of 100 years ago at each of the meetings.

Recognition also goes to Jon Mielke, Traffic Director, Transportation Division, for his work on a centennial railroad map showing rail lines in 1886, 1914 and 1989. These maps were very popular and distributed to thousands of people, throughout the year.

NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
ROSTER OF
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS
SINCE STATEHOOD - 1889

David Bartlett	1889-1890
T. S. Underhill	1889-1890
Andrew Sletten	1891-1892
Geo. H. Walsh	1891-1892
Peter Cameron	1893-1894
Nels P. Rasmussen	1893-1894
Ben Stevens	1893-1894
John W. Currie	1895-1896
John Wamberg	1895-1896
Geo. H. Keyes	1895-1898
J. R. Gibson	1897-1898
Henry Erickson	1899-1900
John Simons	1899-1900
L. L. Walton	1897-1900
J. J. Youngblood	1901-1902
J. F. Shea	1901-1904
A. Schatz	1903-1904
O. J. Lord	1901-1904
John Christianson	1905-1906
C. S. Diesem	1905-1908
Erick Stafne	1905-1908
Simon Westby	1907-1908
Wm. H. Mann	1909-1916
O. P. N. Anderson	1909-1916
Chas. Bleick	1917-1918
N. P. Johnson	1917-1918
S. J. Aandahl	1917-1920
C. F. Dupuis	1919-1920
Frank Milhollan	1919-1932
Fay Harding	1923-1934
W. H. Stutsman	1909-1916
	1921-1922
C. W. McDonnell	1921-1936
	1940-1950
S. S. McDonald	1937-1948
Ben C. Larkin	1928-1949
Elmer W. Cart	1935-1940
	1949-1954
E. H. Brant	1951-1954
Anson J. Anderson	1955-1960
Ernest D. Nelson	1949-1961
Martin Vaaler	1954-1962
Richard J. Thompson	1961-1966
Ben J. Wolf	1963-1980
Richard A. Elkin	1967-1983
E.. Bruce Hagen	1961-
Leo M. Reinbold	1981-
Dale V. Sandstrom	1983-

DALE V. SANDSTROM

President

Dale Sandstrom, a fifth-generation North Dakotan, was born in Grand Forks on March 9, 1950. He attended the Fargo school system and graduated from North Dakota State University and the University of North Dakota School of Law.

Commissioner Sandstrom worked for the United States Senate under Senator Milton R. Young. He served on the staff of the North Dakota Criminal Justice Commission, specializing in integrity in government. While in that office, he proposed "North Dakota Crime Watch," which became the state's major crime prevention program.

He served as Assistant North Dakota Attorney General for six years, heading the Consumer Fraud and Antitrust Division.

Governor Arthur A. Link appointed him to the Governor's Task Force on Security and Privacy, and to the Governor's Task Force on Refugees. In 1976, Governor Link presented him the "North Dakota Peace Gardener Award," which was then the State's second highest award.

As a member of the 1978 Republican State Platform Committee, he first proposed the "Beginning Farmer Program," which was enacted by the 1979 Legislature.

On May 1, 1981, he became state Securities Commissioner, having been appointed by Governor Allen I. Olson and confirmed by the state Senate.

Effective May 5, 1983, he was appointed to the North Dakota Public Service Commission to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Commissioner Richard Elkin. In November, 1984, he was elected to a six-year term on the Commission. He has served as President of the Commission since 1987.

Commissioner Sandstrom has studied regulatory law at Harvard Law School and is a graduate of the Regulatory Studies Program of Michigan State University and the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners.

He has served as Chairman of the Governor's Committee on Commercial Air Transportation, and he is listed in Who's Who in American Law, Who's Who in America, Who's Who in North Dakota, Outstanding Young Men of America, Who's Who in Railroading and Rail Transit, and Who's Who in the Midwest.

Commissioner Sandstrom is a member of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners and serves on its Committee on Electricity.

He is Chairman of the Board of Deacons of Trinity Lutheran Church and a member of the Elks, Masons, Shrine, Eagles, the International Supreme Council of the Order of DeMolay, the American Bar Association and the State Bar Association of North Dakota.

BRUCE HAGEN

Commissioner

Bruce Hagen, Public Service Commissioner, is presently serving his 29th year on the North Dakota Public Service Commission. He was first appointed to the Commission in 1961 by Governor William L. Guy to fill the vacancy of Commissioner Ernest Nelson. In 1964, Hagen was elected to a six-year term on the Democratic-NPL ballot and was reelected in 1970, 1976, 1982 and 1988. Hagen was also a candidate for Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor in 1961, and for the United States Congress in 1968 and 1978 on the Democratic NPL ballot.

Hagen is a third-generation North Dakotan and all of his grandparents immigrated to North Dakota and Minnesota and became homesteaders. He is a graduate of Devils Lake Central High, attended Devils Lake Junior College and graduated in 1953 from the University of North Dakota with a Bachelor of Arts Degree. He received his Master of Arts Degree in government and economics from the University of North Dakota in 1955, and completed an additional year of advanced study in government at the University of Wisconsin in 1956.

Prior to being appointed to the Pubiic Service Commission in 1961, Hagen served as a Deputy Motor Vehicle Registrar for North Dakota.

During his 28 years in public office, Hagen has held State appointments and memberships which have included: General Chairman for the North Dakota Transportation Planning Committee which assembled a comprehensive transportation plan for North Dakota; appointed by Governor William Guy in 1972 as a North Dakota representative of the Midwestern Governors' Committee on Midwest Energy Requirements and Environmental Protection (Task Force) and reappointed by Governor Link (1973); member of the Governor's Personnel Appeal Board (1974); Chairman of the State Intermodal Transportation Team (SITT) from 1977-1980; Regional Energy Advisory Board of the U.S. Department of Energy (1979); Chairman of the North Dakota State Personnel board (1979-1981); Governor's Economic Development Council (1980); executive member of the Reclamation of Stripmined Lands Task Force of the Fort Union Regional Task Force; Chairman of the North Dakota Commission on the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., Holiday (1985); Western Governor's Association Economic Research Center Task Force (1985); and North Dakota United Nations' Day Chairman (1986 and 1987).

On the national level, Hagen's past appointments have included: President of the eleven-state Mid-America Regulatory Commission (MARC); member of the Executive Committee of MARC; and the Ad Hoc Committee on U.S.-Canada Energy Supply; member of the Federal Communications Commission's Uniform System of Accounts Joint Board (Docket No. 86-297) in 1986; National Regulatory Research Institute's Board of Directors (1987); and 1988 President of National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC).

In June 1988, Commissioner Hagen was awarded by Governor Sinner the "North Dakota National Leadership Award for Excellence" in recognition of his position as President of NARUC.

Bruce Hagen is presently active in the following: National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC), where he serves on its Executive Committee and Committee on Communications; Federal Communications Commission Alaskan Joint Board (Docket No. 83-1376) since 1985; member of the North Dakota Lignite Research Council; advisor for The KMB Video Journal, representing the public side of issues before the nation; Chairman of the State Intermodal Transportation Team (SITT) since 1985; and Chairman of the Steering Committee on Transportation of the North Dakota Economic Development Roundtable.

As a North Dakota Public Service Commissioner, Hagen has testified many times before Senate and Congressional Committees regarding boxcar supply, rail rates and related transportation problems, energy problems, national stripmine legislation, and telephone problems. He has made numerous appearances on various regulatory panels and as a speaker before state and federal audiences.

Hagen is a Korean War Veteran. Along with his duties as Public Service Commissioner, he is a farmer in Benson and Ramsey Counties. Hagen has two daughters--Marin, 20, and Jennifer, 25.

LEO M. REINBOLD

Commissioner

Leo M. Reinbold, Public Service Commissioner, is in his second six-year term on the Commission having been re-elected in November, 1986. Born on March 24, 1933 at Glen Ullin in Morton County, he grew up and was educated in the public schools in Hebron. He received a Bachelor of Science degree from Dickinson State University, a Master of Science degree from the University of North Dakota, and did some additional graduate work at Pennsylvania State University.

Reinbold one of eight children, comes from a pioneer western North Dakota coal mining family. Reinbold is married to the former Rose Hegel of Almont. They have three grown children: Brian, Russell, and Mary Jean and four grandchildren.

Prior to being elected to the Public Service Commission in November of 1980, Reinbold taught school for twenty-five years in North Dakota and Montana. Nineteen of those years were at Valley City State College where he was the Chairman of the Department of Geography and Title I Director (Title I included the Extension Education Program). Reinbold was also Director of Viking Tours at Valley City State. Other offices that Commissioner Reinbold has held are: Precinct Committeeman; eight years on the Valley City Commission where he held the police, fire, streets and sanitation portfolios; Vice-President of the Valley City Commission; Chairman of the Barnes County Veterans Affairs Committee; Vice-President of the Barnes County Law Enforcement Council; City-County Planning Commission; Director of the Municipal Utilities in Valley City for eight years; United Fund director, Valley City; school board member; Chairman, St. Catherines Finance Board; member of the Parents Council at the College of St. Benedict in St. Joseph, MN and United Way State Employee Chairman, 1984, 1985 and 1988.

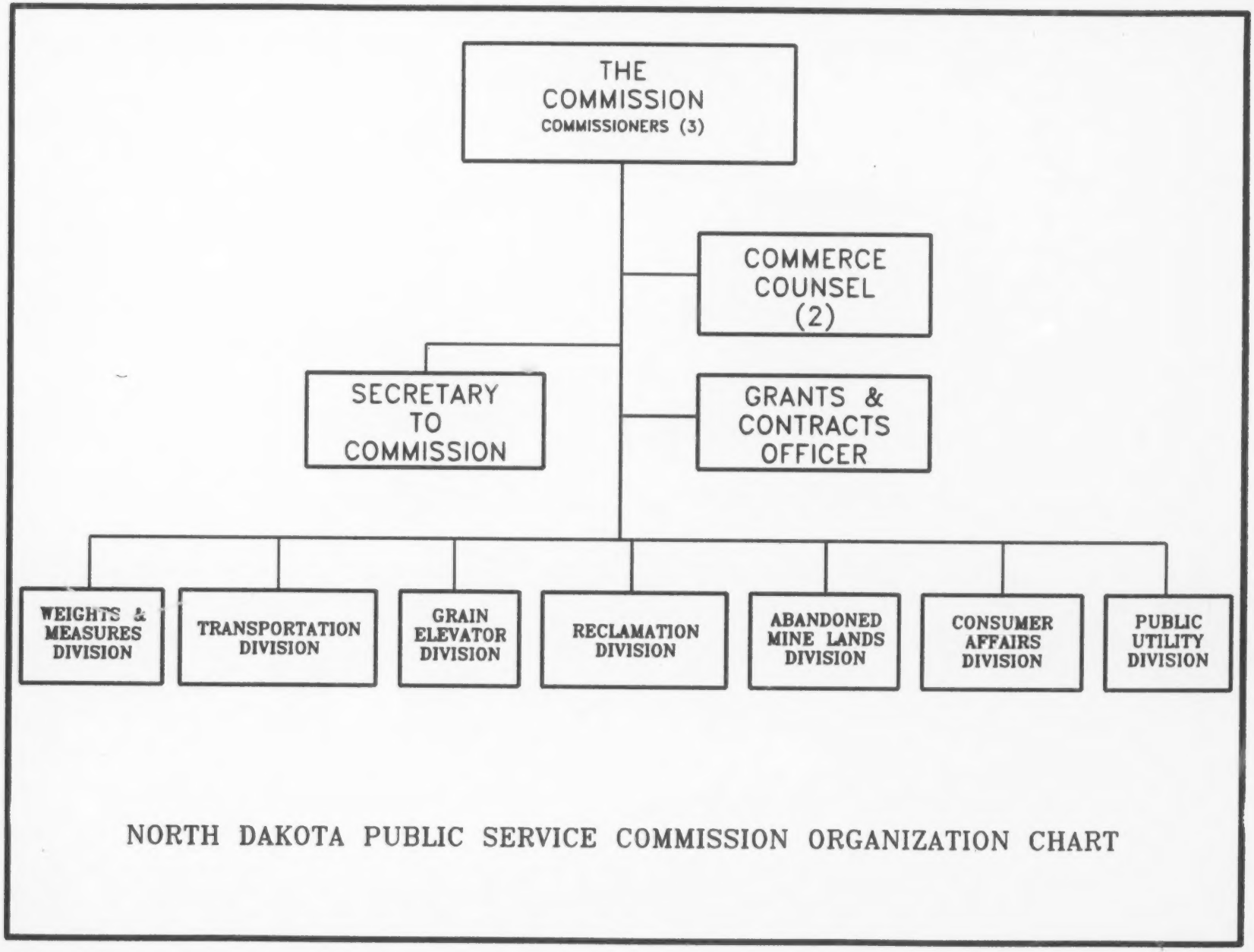
On the North Dakota Public Service Commission he holds the portfolio which includes Gas Utilities, Pipeline Companies, Abandoned Mine Lands and Motor Carriers.

Commissioner Reinbold is active and/or holds membership in the following: Lions Club; Elks Lodge; Eagles Club; Knights of Columbus; North Dakota Public Employees Association; North Dakota Planning Association; Association of North Dakota Geographers; North Dakota League of Cities; University of Mary President's Club; Bismarck-Mandan Orchestral Association; Dickinson State University Presidents Advisory Council and Dickinson State University Foundation Board. Reinbold and his wife are also members of the Corpus Christi Parish in Bismarck. Commissioner Reinbold has been named an "Outstanding Educator in America" in 1971, and is listed in "Who's Who in North Dakota"; "Who's Who in the Midwest"; "North Dakota Decision Makers" and "Who's Who in American Politics". He was awarded the "Chief Award" (Distinguished Alumnus Award) from Dickinson State University in 1985.

Commissioner Reinbold is an active member on the Natural Gas Committee of NARUC (National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners), he has served on the Gas Committee Legislative Subcommittee.He is also a member and immediate past Chairman of the Advisory Council of the national Gas Research Instutite. He is past President of the MARC (Mid-America Regulatory Commissioners).

Reinbold is a veteran of the United States Army. He plays golf and tends a garden as hobbies. He is also an avid and successful hunter.

Commissioner Reinbold is also a public speaker. Since joining the Commission, he has delivered over eight hundred public speeches. He is widely sought as a motivational and humorous luncheon, banquet and convention speaker. He also serves as a utility conference panel member and does extensive "Master of Ceremony" work.



NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION ORGANIZATION CHART

HOW WE SERVE

History of the Commission

In 1885, Dakota Territory established a Board of Railroad Commissioners with general jurisdiction over railroads, sleeping car companies, express companies and telegraph companies. At statehood, the Constitution of North Dakota provided for election of a Board of Railroad Commissioners with powers and duties prescribed by law. In 1940, the name was changed to Public Service Commission.

The Legislature has significantly broadened the duties of the Public Service Commission. Today, the Commission has jurisdiction over railroads, contract and common motor carriers, telecommunications companies, pipeline, electric and gas companies, water and heating companies, grain elevators and warehouses, weights and measures, public auctioneers and auction clerks, siting of energy plants and transmission facilities and reclamation of mined lands.

The Commission does not have jurisdiction over the rates of rural electric cooperatives or most small telephone companies.

Goals

The major goals of the North Dakota Public Service Commission are outlined below:

All North Dakota residents to receive reliable electric service at reasonable rates; North Dakota residents living within gas service areas to receive natural gas service at reasonable rates; North Dakota residents to receive reliable telephone service at reasonable rates; utility services to be provided by financially healthy, efficient utilities companies:; North Dakota residents to receive adequate, reliable transportation services at lowest possible rates; North Dakota farmers to receive reasonable assurance that warehouse receipts and grain checks will be honored, provide the public with safeguards to assure dependable warehousing other than grain storage; provide the public with safeguards to insure proper performance and accounting of auction sales; provide the public with safeguards to insure accurate and honest weights and measurements; reclaim all land strip mined for lignite to standards acceptable under state and federal law; utilize to the fullest extent possible North Dakota's portion of federal reclamation fee collections to convert problem abandoned mine lands to higher and better use; plan the siting of generation and transmission facilities to provide the most reasonable and economical construction to meet energy needs with the minimum environmental impact, least socio-economical impact, and optimum system reliability; provide the public with information relative to matters under PSC jurisdiction; provide assistance to the public in answer to legitimate complaints; promote safety in public transportation and utility services; provide opportunity for citizen participation at public hearings.

Organization

The three Public Service Commissioners are statewide elected officials, each serving terms of six years with one commissioner's term expiring every two years. The commissioners are responsible for the exercise of the powers and duties prescribed to the Public Service Commission under the law.

Each commissioner exercises equal power. Although the workload is divided among the commissioners, they share equal responsibility for each division. The portfolios of the present commissioners are:

Dale V. Sandstrom, President	Electric Utilities Grain Elevators Reclamation Consumer Affairs
Bruce Hagen	Telephone Utilities Railroads Weights and Measures Auctioneers

Leo M. Reinbold

Gas Utilities
Pipeline Companies
Abandoned Mine Lands
Motor Carriers

Secretary to the Commission

The Public Service Commission appoints a Secretary to the Commission, who coordinates operations and communications for the Commission.

Commerce Counsel

The Attorney General is the Attorney for the Commission but based on Commission recommendation has appointed Commerce Counsel to act as legal advisors to the Commission.

Grants and Contracts Officer

The Grants and Contracts Officer deals with Federal programs and funds.

The administration of functions is divided among the various divisions as follows:

1. Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Division
2. Consumer Affairs Division
3. Grain Elevator Division
4. Public Utility Division
5. Reclamation Division
6. Transportation Division
7. Weights and Measures Division

Secretary to the Commission

Section 49-01-02 of the North Dakota Century Code provides that the Commission shall appoint a secretary. The commission secretary has the responsibility for directing the day to day administrative functions of the Commission, acting as the overall manager of the Commission and relieving the Commissioners of routine administrative detail.

Specifically, the commission secretary, as the administrative officer of the agency:

1. Serves as the official focal point through whom interested persons and companies under Commission jurisdiction present their requests to the Commission or inquire about specific Commission activity.

2. Certifies and publishes all documents reflecting official acts of the Commission.

3. Functions as the custodian of all official Commission documents, responsible for the maintenance, use and disposition of such records.

4. Processes in an orderly manner all legal matters coming before the Commission; maintains a docket of the cases filed with the Commission; and schedules such matters for hearing.

5. The secretary, as the fiscal manager of the Commission, oversees accounting, purchasing, payroll and budget preparation.

6. Administers the agency's personnel policy as reflected in 1) recruitment and selection of new employees, 2) employee training programs, and 3) performance evaluation.

The Commission has a toll-free information line, 1-800-932-2400, at its Bismarck office to receive inquiries from North Dakota citizens relating to any area of Commission jurisdiction.

The Public Service Commission holds regular Tuesday meetings, barring illness, absence from the city of Bismarck, holidays, or other inability to obtain a quorum. The Public Service Commission meets every Tuesday, at 10:00 a.m. in the Commission Hearing Room on the 12th floor of the State Capitol. The proposed agenda for these meetings is routinely posted in the hallway leading into the Commission offices on the

Thursday preceding the meeting. Notice of these regular meetings will be filed with the Secretary of State of North Dakota and will be posted in the Commission offices. The proposed agenda will be mailed on the Thursday preceding the meeting to any news media agency or interested person requesting, in writing, to be placed on a mailing list for that purpose.

If the Commission cannot abide by its regular meeting schedule, or if matters arise requiring its expeditious attention, a special or emergency meeting will be scheduled. Notice of a special or emergency meeting will be given to the news media agencies in the immediate locality of the meeting site which have requested to be so notified.

Copies of orders and other documents in each official case are kept in numbered files open to the public. The file contains applications, motions, briefs, correspondence, orders, and for those cases which involve public hearing, copies of the transcripts and exhibits. Recent cases are retained in original form in the offices on the 12th floor of the capitol while older cases are microfilmed.

Copies of official Commission documents other than hearing transcripts are available upon request for the cost of reproduction. Minutes of the Commission are routinely distributed to the State Library Commission. Following is a list of other data gathered by the Commission and published in print form for public use.

1. AML rules and relevant statutes.
2. AML standard specifications.
3. Application guidelines for:

   Certificate of site compatibility for an energy conversion facility;

   Certificate of site compatibility for a transmission facility corridor;

   Route permit within a designated transmission facility corridor;

   Definition of terms within application format; and

   Guidelines for ten-year plans.
4. Booklet of rules of practice and procedure before the Commission.
5. Class "A" carrier list (freight).
6. Contract carrier list.
7. Contract policy
8. Energy conversion and transmission facility siting act and rules and regulations.
9. Information for utility consumers.
10. Laws and Rules Governing Auctioneers and Auction Clerks.
11. Laws and Rules Governing Warehousing and Storage.
12. List of public utilities, other than auto transportation, serving North Dakota.
13. Mine inspection reports.
14. Motor and rail carrier tariffs (specific information available upon request).
15. North Dakota's Laws and Rules governing the licensing and inspection of Weights and Measures in North Dakota.
16. Pamphlet describing Commission functions and procedure in major rate cases.
17. Pipeline and transmission line maps.
18. Portions of the National Bureau of Standards Handbook 44 (specifications, tolerances and other technical requirements for commercial weighing and measuring devices).
19. Procurement policy.

20. Rail abandonment lists and maps.
21. Railroad freight commodity statistics.
22. Railroad maps showing existing rail track of railroad companies serving North Dakota.
23. Special carrier list (freight).
24. Special carrier list (passengers).
25. Special housemovers list.
26. Strip mining reclamation law and rules and regulations.
27. System maps for regulated electric and gas utilities.
28. Tariff filing rules.
29. Telephone maps of the service boundary area of all telephone companies operating in North Dakota.

DATA PROCESSING

Overview

Data Processing provides support services to all departments of the Public Service Commission and acts as a center for word processing and data processing. Data Processing Goals are to provide high technology capabilities at a level where non-technical individuals can fully utilize advanced processing systems, equipment, and software.

Word Processing

Word Processing capabilities are performed on an agency wide scale through a multi-function system (Wang VS7010). A network or center is physically housed in Data Processing and that department's responsibilities include training and technical support to non-technical individuals in the use of sophisticated equipment.

Data Processing

Computerized programs in the 1987-89 biennium were:

Abandoned Mine Lands Division

The Wang's database software has been used to track bids on AML projects, grant requests and approvals, and preliminary site investigation work such as aerial photography, cultural resource studies, title opinions and appraisals. Memoranda and correspondence written by Division personnel are generated using the Wang VS Word Processing Plus system.

Bid summaries, contract expenditures, drill ticket information and retentions are tracked using Lotus 1-2-3 and DBASE IV software.

Mainframe software frequently used include Cuechart to graph project status, TIPS (Technical Information Processing System) to calculate and plot material volumes, and Mapper to plot site locations.

Administration Division

The Administrative Division uses Lotus 1-2-3 which generates spread-sheet and analysis capability for management.

The fixed asset inventory is a computerized system used strictly for recording and tracking fixed assets. Output can be generated in various formats to meet state auditor's requirements through the inquiry capabilities.

The case management database provides information on any case to commission personnel. Information available includes a document or entry card that is available on the computer screen or in printed form, project designations, comments by Commissioners or staff, and critical dates. If hearings are scheduled for a case, information about the hearing with specific notations are recorded. When a hearing is complete, transcript data is recorded. The system produces an open case report, a weekly Commission agenda, labels for each document as they are filed, and a label for the file folder.

The 1987 Legislature amended Section 49-05-05, NDCC, requiring a $50.00 filing fee from public utilities defined in this section before some types of cases can be processed. A computerized system is in place to record these fees. Features of this system are: deduction from prefiled balance for companies that file many cases and do not wish to issue a check for every filing, receipts for each filing, and a daily receipt total report.

There is a mailing list database that stores company and individual names, produces labels and letters for mass or individual mailings, and easy maintenance of all lists.

Legal Division

The Legal Division uses the Word Processing Plus for bill drafting, preparing the Rules of Practice & Procedure and documents using North Dakota Century Code and North Dakota Administrative Code sections. The Storage and Information Retrieval System (STAIRS) is used to perform keyword searches of North Dakota Century Code and North Dakota Administrative Code sections.

Grain Elevator Division

The Grain Elevator Division uses a computerized system to issue and print licenses for grain elevators, roving grain buyers, public storage warehouses, auctioneers, auction clerks, and bank clerks. In order to get a license the company has to pay an application fee. This online program handles the receipting of money, generates a printed receipt and yearly reports with a microfiche copy (for the Historical Society).

Transportation Division

The Intrastate system of the Transportation Division is an online inquiry system which provides PSC related information on all vehicles in North Dakota under PSC jurisdiction to law enforcement agencies (State Radio). Vehicle ID cards and receipts are printed, and reports are generated using this system.

The Interstate program is an on-line system used for the accounting and reporting of payments received from the annual licensing of out of state motor carriers. Receipts are printed and reports are generated using this system.

The Grain Movement System uses an on-line grain movement tracking system for North Dakota originated agricultural commodities. Reports are generated from information received from about 600 elevators, and this data is used to analyze ongoing changes in the grain marketing system, to monitor truck/rail competition in the grain transportation industry, to enhance the shipping services and rates available to North Dakota shippers by providing transportation interests with data which encourages competition. Another objective of this effort is to facilitate continued operation of railroad branch lines.

Reclamation Division

Major systems used by the Reclamation Division include:

1. Technical Information Processing System (TIPS) is a complete system designed to generate, manipulate, modify, and plot data which can be represented as a surface. This system is used for either pre or post mine topography maps and evaluation for permit purposes.
2. Permit Status Report (PSR) is a program that processes administrative-type data common to coal mining permits. It scrutinizes the user's retrieval request, retrieves the data and displays it in a set format.

3. Logical Intersection, Union and Relative Difference of Polygons (IURD) program was developed to compute polygon to polygon intersections, unions and relative differences.

4. Data Base is a comprehensive storage and retrieval system for inputting all relevant information on a particular item including its graphic location. This was a joint project of the Reclamation and Siting Divisions.

Public Utilities Division

Accounting uses Lotus 1-2-3 to aid in auditing, budgeting and develops other reports requested by administration.

Major systems used by the Siting Division are described as follows:

1. Data Base is a comprehensive storage and retrieval system for inputting all relevant information on a particular item including its graphic location.

2. GRADS is a generalized system for the storage and retrieval of data relating to geographic entities in graphic form.

3. MAPPER is a sophisticated graphic program designed to aid the Commission in evaluating study areas and generating maps for analysis. An operator is able to evaluate any area at any scale with the incorporation of particular criteria.

4. Base Map is a project involving the digitization of all section corners in the State of North Dakota. All polygon (graphic location) information will then be tied to the base map.

Consumer Affairs

A database has been established for tracking complaints and inquiries about companies under Commission jurisdiction. Information stored includes: name, address, telephone number, company involved, type of complaint/ inquiry, how the complaint/ inquiry was received, description, resolution, and remarks by PSC staff. Other features include a follow up letter, a referral system, and an Electronic Mail system to communicate with Commissioners and staff.

Between October 15 and March 15 of each year, a report showing the number of customers disconnected by Montana-Dakota Utilities, Otter Tail Power, or Northern States Power is generated. A database system has been developed to record these numbers and produce the reports.

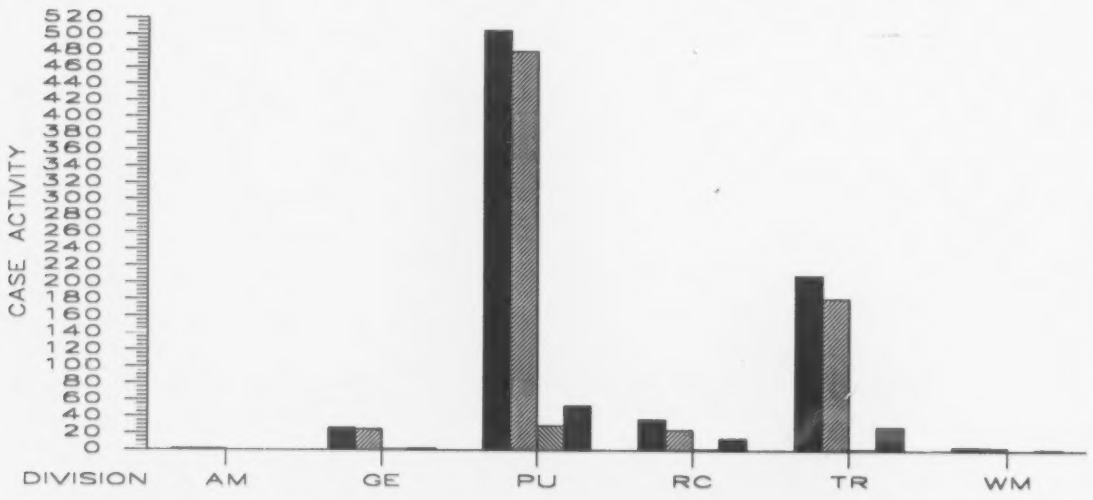
Weights & Measures

Payments and charges for inspecting scales, pumps, and meters are now stored on the computer. Features of this system include interactive calculation of a company's balance, daily activity report, and daily accounts receivable report. Each month the computer produces: invoices for uncollected balances, a daily ending balance report, and report on income produced by each inspector broken down by type of equipment tested.

Grants and Contracts

Grants and Contracts uses Lotus 1-2-3 to aid in federal program financial reporting, auditing, budgeting and develops other reports requested by federal grantor agencies.

NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
CASE ACTIVITY JULY 1, 1987 TO JUNE 30, 1989
BY DIVISION

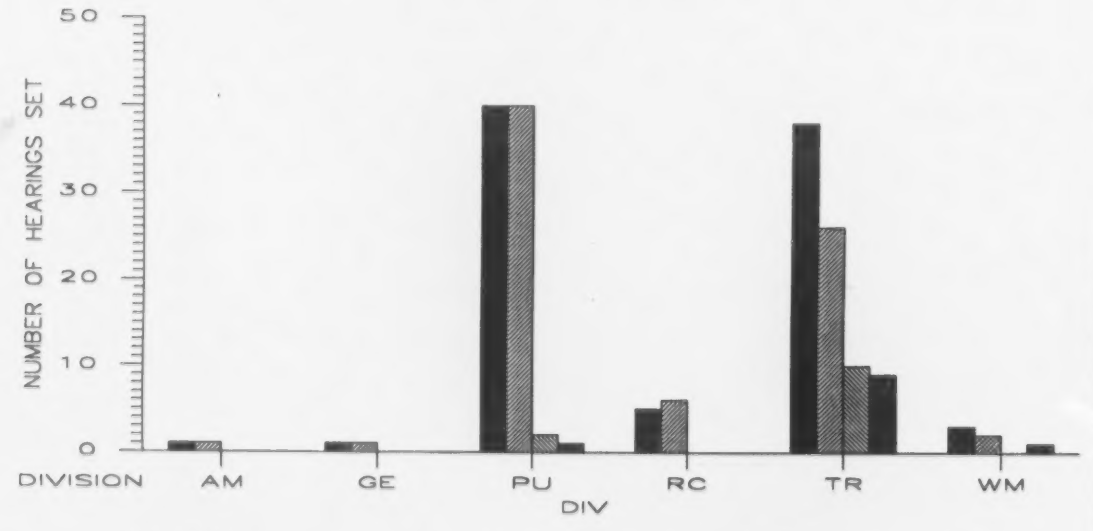


LEGEND

AM ABANDONED MINE LANDS
GE GRAIN ELEVATOR
PU PUBLIC UTILITIES
RC RECLAMATION
TR TRANSPORTATION
WM WEIGHTS & MEASURES

	AM	GE	PU	RC	TR	WM
FILED	1	28	505	37	209	4
CLOSED	1	25	480	1	182	3
PENDING 7/01/87	0	1	29	1	1	0
PENDING 6/30/89	0	2	53	14	28	1

NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
HEARINGS SET JULY 1, 1987 TO JUNE 30, 1989
BY DIVISION

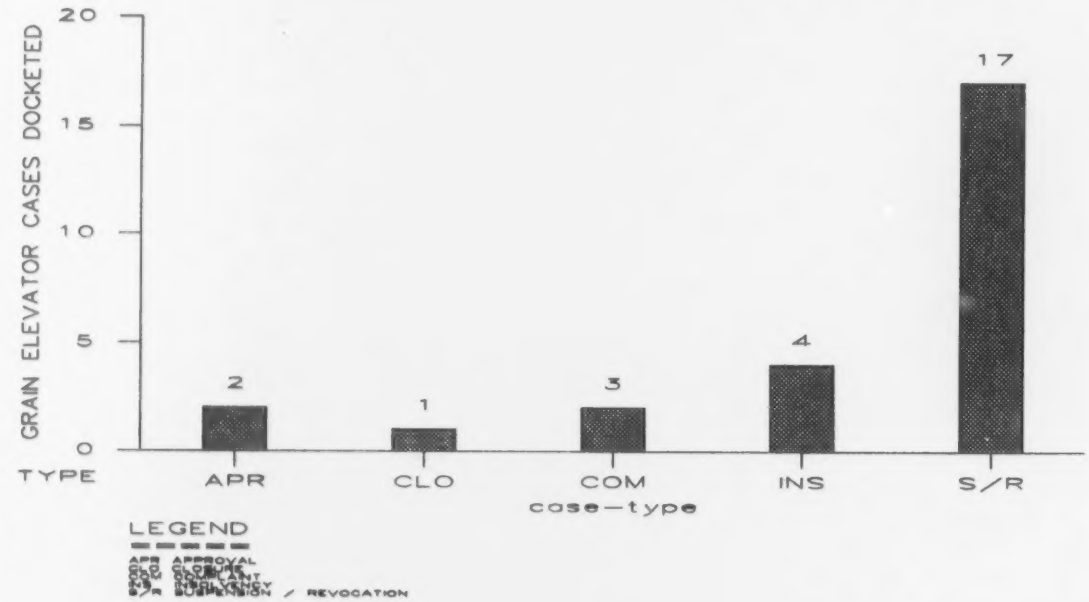


LEGEND

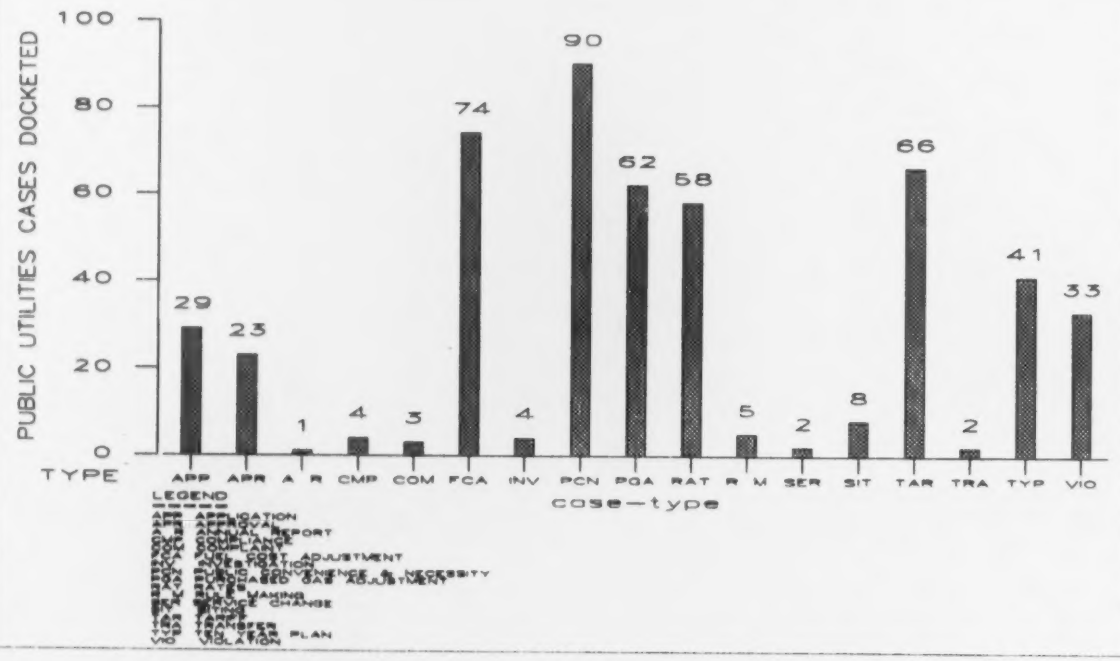
AM ABANDONED MINE LANDS
GE GRAIN ELEVATOR
PU PUBLIC UTILITIES
RC RECLAMATION
TR TRANSPORTATION
WM WEIGHTS & MEASURES

	AM	GE	PU	RC	TR	WM
SCHEDULED	1	1	37	5	38	3
HELD	1	1	37	8	26	2
CANCELLED	0	0	2	0	10	0
POSTPONED	0	0	1	0	8	1

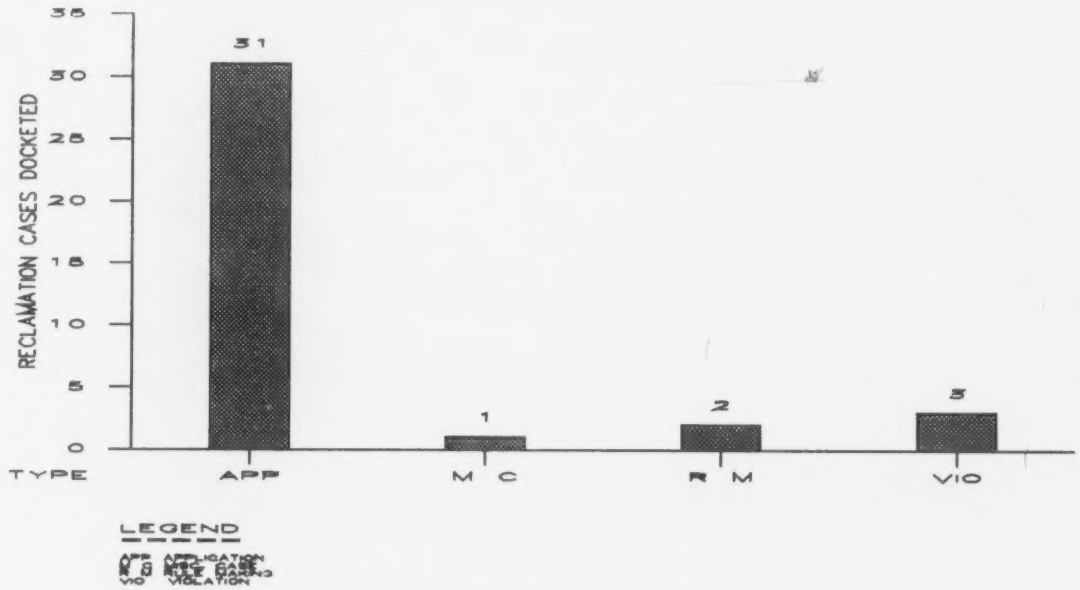
NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
CASE TYPES DOCKETED JULY 1, 1987 TO JUNE 30, 1989
FOR GRAIN ELEVATOR DIVISION



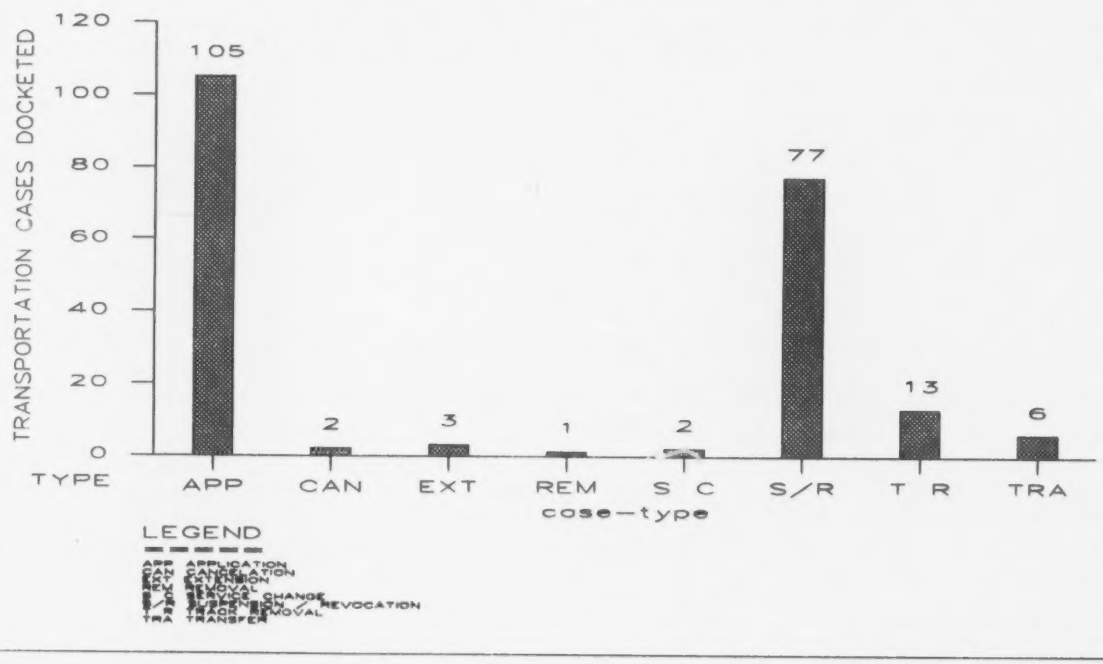
NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
CASE TYPES DOCKETED JULY 1, 1987 TO JUNE 30, 1989
FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES DIVISION



NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
CASE TYPES DOCKETED JULY 1, 1987 TO JUNE 30, 1989
FOR RECLAMATION DIVISION



NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
CASE TYPES DOCKETED JULY 1, 1987 TO JUNE 30, 1989
FOR TRANSPORTATION DIVISION



Abandoned Mine Lands Division

The function of the Commission's Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Division is to implement state and federal law and Commission policy in the reclamation of abandoned mines located in North Dakota. This function is not a regulatory function, but rather a service function under federal and state law.

On August 3, 1977, Public Law 95-87 became effective. In addition to a current surface coal mining regulatory program, P.L. 95-87 called for states to undertake abandoned mine reclamation. During the 1979 legislative session the North Dakota Legislature passed an abandoned mine reclamation statute now codified at Chapter 38-14.2, N.D.C.C.

Under P.L. 95-87 a reclamation fee of 10 cents per ton of lignite mined in North Dakota has been and is being collected. Half of the reclamation fund is designated as North Dakota's "state share" and the other half is designated as "federal discretionary" funds. On December 23, 1981, North Dakota's AML program was approved by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE), U.S. Department of Interior. This approval allowed the Commission to apply for and accept federal grants of "state share" funds to do AML reclamation and abatement.

No new functions were assigned by law to the AML program during the 1987-1989 biennium. No functions were deleted during the 1987-1989 biennium.

During the 1987-1989 biennium, the Commission's AML Division submitted four grant applications to OSMRE. Two applications were for administrative grants and two applications were for construction grants. All four applications were approved. During the 1987-89 biennium, ten AML projects were approved for reclamation by the OSMRE, ten projects were started, and eight projects were completed. Incomplete construction projects will carry over into the next biennium. The construction grants from OSMRE provide federal funds to reclaim these projects.

During the 1987-89 biennium the AML Division accomplished reclamation of approximately 280 acres at eight AML sites. Reclamation construction projects were completed at the following AML sites: Central Scranton, Columbus, Hardmeyer B, Love Joy, Noonan A(2), Ruck, W. Williston, and Zenith.

In addition to reclamation construction activity, a variety of reclamation research studies were conducted during the 1987-1989 biennium. These included the characterization of baseline groundwater conditions at AML sites and the consequences of reclamation projects on this resource, blasting as a tool to effect collapse of underground mine workings, radiation surveys of uranic lignite AML sites, the use of flyash as an amendment to remote backfill material and a study to determine the best approach to revegetating AML sites which have little or no topsoil.

Construction projects will continue to focus on identified high priority problem areas. As reclamation projects are completed North Dakota's AML Inventory will be updated to reflect elimination of hazardous sites on this list.

Program work remains for several years. Plans are to annually submit construction and administrative grant applications and maximize use of human and financial resources for reclamation construction.

Consumer Affairs Division

Consumer Affairs deals with consumer problems and promotes public awareness of Public Service Commission involvement with consumers. The division's primary responsibility is to resolve disputes between utilities and consumers. For example, consumers faced with utility disconnects often seek help from the Consumer Affairs Division to negotiate payment arrangements. Consumer Affairs may also mediate disputes over billing, deposits and service problems. Most consumer contacts and disputes are resolved without requiring the consumer to file a written complaint or visit the Commission's offices. This division takes the

necessary action to correct the complaint or to provide responses to inquiries or requests for information.

The number of contacts by consumers has increased substantially during the biennium, particularly due to the incoming toll-free Wats line. The addition of a Wats line has proven to be a valuable tool in acquiring public awareness and response and has given the public an economic method for contacting the Commission.

ANNUAL COMPLAINT RECORD

Year	Total Wats	CAD Wats	CAD Others	Other Div	
1982-Sept.			206		(Began complaint tracking)
1983	166		356		(Wats line added in June)
1984	869		672		
1985	2,299		478		(Consumer Affairs Division established in Feb.)
1986	2,784	1,667	317	1,116	
1987	2,690	1,600	334	1,090	(Began tracking on Wang computer system)
1988	3,945	1,762	417	2,253	
1989-June	2,404	864	196	1,520	

Grain Elevator Division

Under Chapter 60-02 of State law the Public Service Commission is charged with the general supervision of the public warehouses of this State including the handling, weighing and storing of grain and the management of public warehouses. The North Dakota Public Service Commission has jurisdiction over the licensing and bonding of auctioneers and clerks, a responsibility given to the Commission by the 1957 Legislature and assigned to the Grain Elevator Division in January 1986.

Public Warehouse

License fees for a public warehouse are $130.00 minimum for a bushel capacity of 200,000 or less, $260.00 for a bushel capacity of 200,001 through 500,000 and $360.00 maximum for a bushel capacity of 500,001 or more. Bond requirements are one dollar per bushel of capacity to 500,000 bushel and 20¢ per bushel over 500,000 capacity.

The general objective of the grain elevator division is to insure the redelivery of the grain stored if requested or the payment of money for the grain if purchased. The bond and the other requirements needed to obtain a license tie in with this objective. Insurance certificates must be filed annually. A copy of the warehouse receipt and scale ticket are filed with the license application. Public warehouse licenses are renewed as of July 31. A list of the grain stored along with a copy of the credit sale contract form are also filed with the license renewal.

This bienium has seen increasing stress on the county elevators which are the backbone of our state's number one industry - agriculture. This stress has resulted from two years of drought, a dramatic reduction of federal grain in storage, and the Conservation Reserve Program which has taken land out of production.

The number of licensed public warehouses over the past eight years is listed below:

1. 1981 590
2. 1982 578
3. 1983 582
4. 1984 591
5. 1985 580
6. 1986 585
7. 1987 577
8. 1988 574

Storage capacity of the licensed public warehouses as of June 30, 1989 totaled 253,882,795 bushels.

Under Chapter 60-04 in the event of insolvency of a licensed public warehouse the Public Service Commission becomes the trustee of a fund established from the sale of all of the grain in the warehouse. The Commission must apply to the district court for authority to act as trustee. Proceeds of the grain sale are deposited in the Bank of North Dakota. If more grain claims are filed than the amount received from the proceeds of the sale of grain, the bond funds are available. Funds from the sale of grain and bond proceeds are prorated to the claimants.

From July 1, 1987 through June 30, 1989, the Public Service Commission Grain Elevator Division was appointed trustee on October 5, 1987, in the grain warehouse insolvency of Dawn Enterprises (A North Dakota limited partnership), Walhalla, North Dakota.

Roving Grain and Hay Buyer

Under Chapter 60-03 any person other than a public warehouseman who buys grain or hay from the owners for resale or markets grain or hay on behalf of the owner must obtain a roving grain and hay buyer license. This requirement does not include a person buying grain or hay from a licensed warehouse in this state.

The license fee for a roving grain and hay buyer is $50.00 with the bond required being $50,000. The Commission may prescribe a higher bond. This bond does not occur to the benefit of any person entering into a credit-sale contract with a roving grain or hay buyer. A roving grain or hay buyer must file with the Commission a bond in such sum as the Commission may prescribe but not less than $50,000 if he enters into a credit-sale contract. As of June 30, 1989, there were thirty-two licensed roving grain and hay buyers in North Dakota.

On November 3, 1987, the North Dakota Public Service Commission brought a complaint against Timothy E. Mattingley and Harriet H. Olson doing business as Select-Ag Products, Inc., Velva, North Dakota.

Public Storage

Under Chapter 60-07 those warehouses that are licensed to provide public storage of any goods other than grain in bulk must obtain a warehouse license. As of June 30, 1989, there were forty-eight licensed warehouses. The license fee required is $10.00 and the bond amount is $5,000.

Auctioneer and Auction Clerk

The changes made by the 1975 Legislative Session evolved from the concern of the Public Service Commission and the Auctioneers Association with the practice of clerking sales without an adequate bond to protect the owner. As a result of the efforts of the Public Service Commission and the Auctioneers Association, the Forty-Fourth Legislative Assembly repealed Chapter 51-05, Auctioneer's and Auction Sales, and enacted Chapter 51-05.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to auctioneers and auction sales, and the licensing of auctioneers and clerks.

Key provisions of this Chapter are that all auctioneers and clerks licensed by the Public Service Commission must be at least 18 years of age and have a good reputation for honesty, truthfulness and fair-dealing.

No license is to be issued to an auctioneer unless he or she has (a) been actively engaged in auctioneering at least one year prior to July 1, 1975; or (b) completed an approved course of training relating to auctioneers; and (c) not had his or her license revoked in this or any other state within the past two years.

The application for license and bond must be filed at least 10 days prior to the date such applicant is to conduct or clerk his first auction sale. Auctioneers must file a $3,000 surety bond and clerks a $10,000 bond with every original application, along with a $35.00 license fee. All licenses expire on December 31. Federally insured financial institutions must be licensed to clerk sales; they need not file a bond. The name and license number of the auctioneer and clerk shall appear on all advertising of sales.

The auction clerk is required to maintain a separate escrow or trust account in this state, except a federally insured depository located outside the state but licensed as a clerk in this state is not required to

deposit funds in a depository in this state if auction sale funds are deposited in a separate trust account designated as such in the licensee's depository. No clerk shall commingle his personal funds or other funds in a trust account except that a clerk may deposit and keep a sum of one hundred dollars in such account from his personal funds, identified and deposited to cover service charges related to the trust account. All books and records are to be open for inspection at any time by the Commission.

For the period July 1, 1987 through June 30, 1989, 1675 auctioneer and auction clerk licenses were issued.

The Public Service Commission, either on its own motion or upon verified complaint, may investigate the activities of any licensee, or other person, and may suspend or revoke any license if violations have occurred. Among the grounds for suspension or revocation of a license, or denial of a license to an applicant, are the making of false statements to the Public Service Commission; mishandling of the accounts and records of a sale; having a criminal record involving offenses of the nature of fraud or larceny; failure to produce records for the Commission; or violating any other provision or rule relating to the license.

Revocation or suspension of a license involves observance of the procedures of the Administrative Agencies Practices Act (Chapter 28-32), which includes drafting complaints, hearing procedures and the right to appeal any decision of the Commission.

The law also establishes a procedure for a hearing in the event an applicant is denied a license. The Public Service Commission must give notice to the applicant and, if requested, set a hearing. The applicant has 20 days to request the hearing, and the Public Service Commission then has 20 days to notify interested or protesting persons. The hearing must be within 60 days of the applicant's request.

The Public Service Commission is required to provide a list of all persons licensed under this Act to the Clerk of the District Court in each county by April 1 of each year. The list is also to be mailed to all those requesting it.

Persons exempt from licensing or bonding under this section must comply with all other provisions of this chapter although a license is not required for the following:

1. Sale of an estate by an executor or an administrator.
2. Sale by a sheriff or other person under court order.
3. Sale by a public official acting in an official capacity.
4. Sale of purebred or registered livestock.

Any person violating any of the provisions of Chapter 51-05.1 shall be guilty of an infraction.

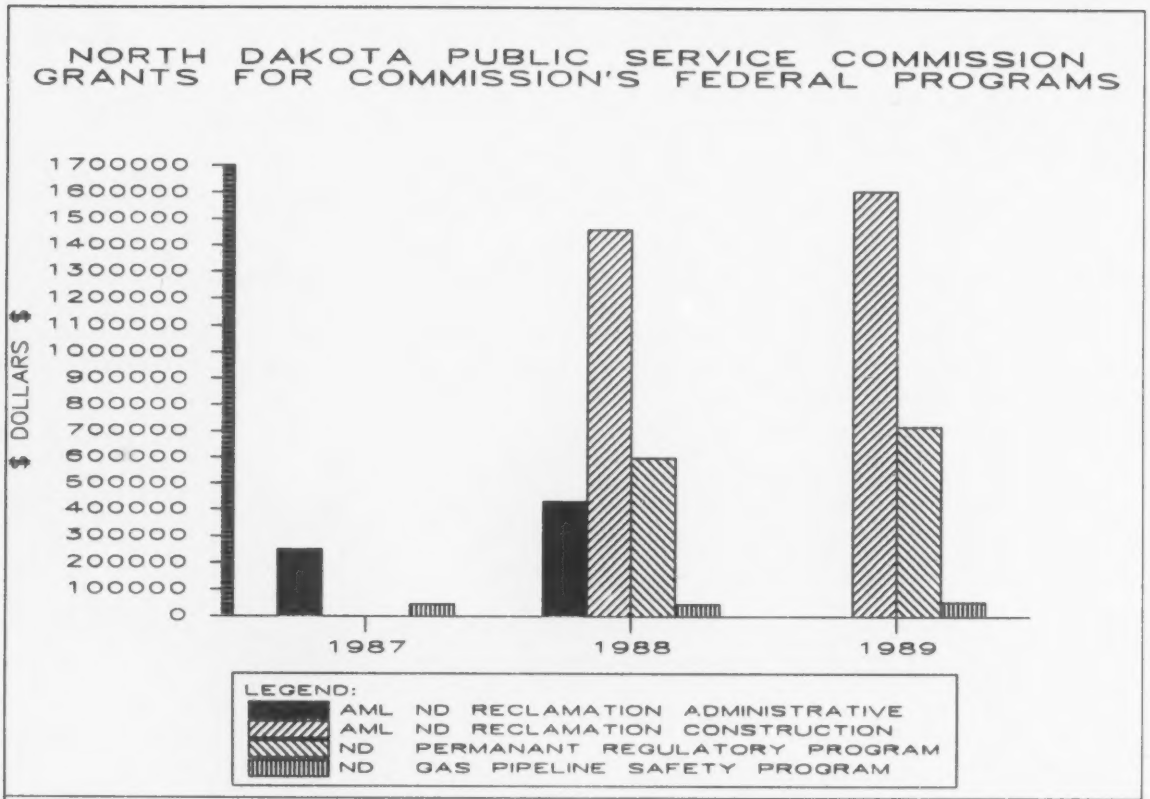
The goals of the Grain Elevator Division relating to public warehousing and auctioneering are to:

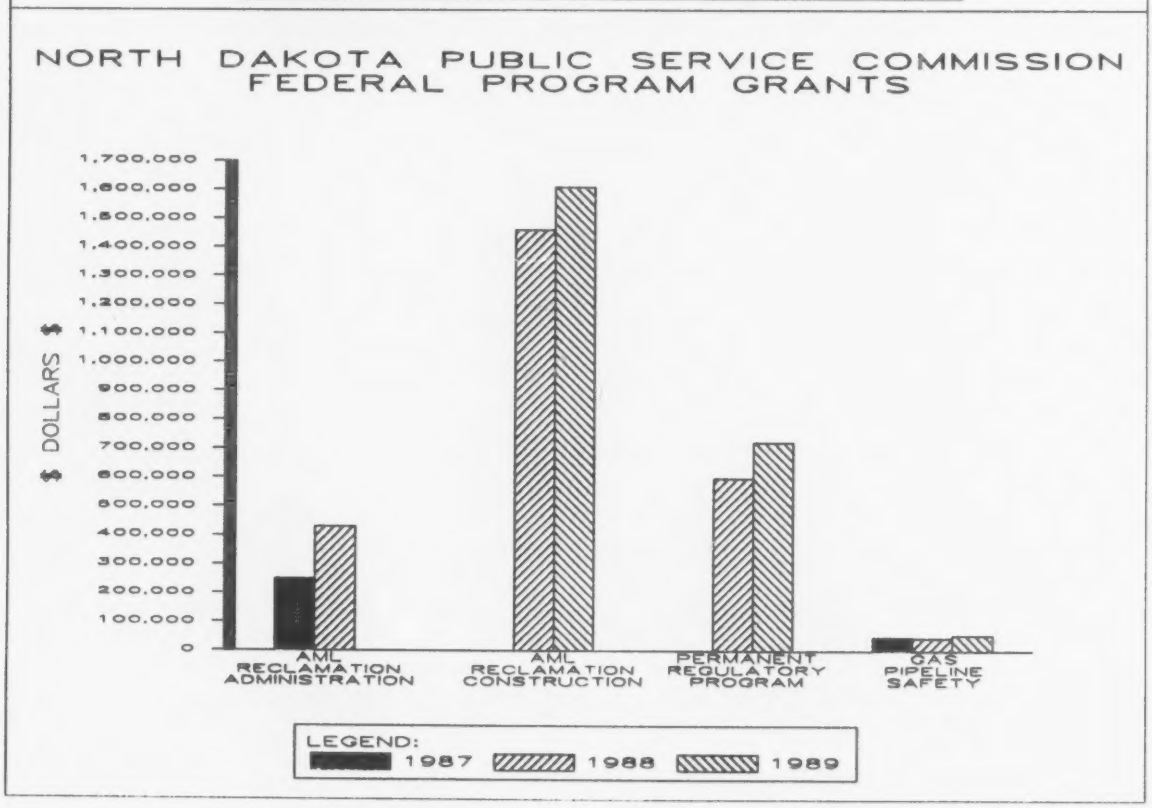
1. Provide North Dakota with reasonable assurance that warehouse receipts and grain checks will be honored.
2. Provide the public with safeguards to assure dependable warehousing other than grain storage.
3. Provide the public with information relative to matters under Public Service Commission jurisdiction.
4. Provide the public with safeguards to assure reliable licensed and bonded auctioneers and auction clerks.
5. Provide assistance to the public on answers to legitimate complaints.

Grants and Contracts Officer

The Grants and Contracts Officer deals with federal programs and funds. The primary responsibilities of the Grants and Contracts Officer is the development of program grant applications and contract administration for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands, surface coal mine regulation, and gas pipeline regulation. Administration of these federal funds include financial planning and budgeting, cash management, procurement, financial and compliance reporting, project contract management, and auditing.

During the 1987-89 biennium the following grant applications were developed and administered for the Commission's federal programs.


NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
GRANTS FOR COMMISSION'S FEDERAL PROGRAMS
$ DOLLARS $
1700000
1600000
1500000
1400000
1300000
1200000
1100000
1000000
900000
800000
700000
600000
500000
400000
300000
200000
100000
0
1987
1988
1989
LEGEND:
AML ND RECLAMATION ADMINISTRATIVE
AML ND RECLAMATION CONSTRUCTION
ND PERMANANT REGULATORY PROGRAM
ND GAS PIPELINE SAFETY PROGRAM


NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
FEDERAL PROGRAM GRANTS
$ DOLLARS $
1.700.000
1.600.000
1.500.000
1.400.000
1.300.000
1.200.000
1.100.000
1.000.000
900.000
800.000
700.000
600.000
500.000
400.000
300.000
200.000
100.000
0
AML RECLAMATION ADMINISTRATION
AML RECLAMATION CONSTRUCTION
PERMANENT REGULATORY PROGRAM
GAS PIPELINE SAFETY
LEGEND:
1987
1988
1989

Program Name	Amount
1987 AML ND Reclamation - Administrative	$248,589.
1988 AML ND Reclamation - Administrative	430,489.
1988 AML ND Reclamation - Construction	1,459,622.
1989 AML ND Reclamation - Construction	1,607,571.
1988 ND Permanent Program - Administrative	596,553.
1989 ND Permanent Program - Administrative	719,892.
1987 ND Gas Pipeline Safety Program	45,993.
1988 ND Gas Pipeline Safety Program	44,267.
1989 ND Gas Pipeline Safety Program	53,949.

The Grants and Contracts Officer managed 69 contracts during the 1987-89 biennium for the Public Service Commission. The contracts were primarily administrative, heavy construction and technical services for reclamation of abandoned coal mines.

The Grants and Contracts Officer negotiates an indirect cost rate for the Commission with the Department of Interior, Office of Inspector General. The approved indirect cost rate for the 1987-89 biennium was 31.6%. This indirect cost rate reimburses the state for administrative services for the federal programs.

A federal audit was conducted by the State Auditor's Office for the years ended June 30, 1988 and June 30, 1987. No audit findings were reported for the federal programs.

Grant application packages will be developed as needed for submission to the federal agencies for the life of the program. Federal requirements include semi-annual financial and performance reporting.

Legal Division

Section 49-01-09 of the North Dakota Century Code provides that the Attorney General is ex-officio Attorney for the Commission and personally or through commerce counsel represents the Commission in any proceeding which the Commission deems proper and expedient.

The Legal Division consists of two commerce counsel and a secretary. Legal Division advises the Commission and staff on all matters over which the Commission has jurisdiction as well as administrative and personnel matters. Duties include rate case advocacy; appellate representation of the Commission; enforcement of laws, rules and Commission decisions; representation of the Commission before other State and Federal agencies; and support for the Commission's legislative activities. Federal agencies in which the legal division represents the Commission include the Department of Energy, Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and Department of Interior.

The Legal Division participated in over 204 cases filed with the Commission during the biennium and represented the Commission in many cases in State and Federal Courts. The legal division also drafts Attorney General opinions at the request of the Attorney General.

During the biennium, the Commission was involved in many significant legal proceedings. Some of the more notable proceedings include the following:

I. MAJOR ADMINISTRATIVE CASES

A. Rate Cases:

1. Case No. 10,799 - Application of Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. for authority to establish increases rates for electric service - appealed to State District Court and Supreme Court.

2. Case No. 10,979 - Application of Northern States Power Company for authority to increase electric rates. Appealed to district court and supreme court.

B. Authority Cases:

1. Case No. AD-399-87-3, Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. to serve Mountrail Electric Cooperative, Stanley ND, Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity.

2. Case No. PU-400-88-103, Northern States Power Company to serve Todd Schriock, Minot ND, Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity.

3. Case No. AD-399-87-12, Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. to serve D. Ferderer, Linton ND, Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity.

4. Case No. AD-399-87-10, Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. to serve City of Strasburg ND, Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity.

5. Case No. PU-399-87-11, Montana-Dakota Utilities Co., Therm billing rates for gas service.

6. Case No. RC-640-88-372, Basin Electric, self bond, surface mining permits.

C. Deregulation:

1. Case No. PU-542-88-199, Application of COM/NAV Marine, Inc. for exemption of air-ground telephone service from regulation.

2. Case No. PU-418-88-351, BEK Telephone Mutual Aid Corp. and Dakota Central Rural Telephone Coop., joint application to deregulate interLATA private line service in North Dakota.

3. Application of U. S. Sprint for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity with partial rate of return deregulation. The Commission decided to completely deregulate U. S. Sprint's interlata operations in North Dakota.

D. Rulemaking:

1. Reclamation - Case No. 10,688, 10,794, 10,824 and 10,898 - relating to performance standards and liability insurance.

2. Weights and Measures - Case No. 10,790 - governing licensing and inspection of accuracy of oil and gas meters used in measuring commingled production from wells of diverse ownership for purpose of allocation.

3. Utilities - Case No. 10,793 - relating to gas safety standards.

4. Telecommunications - Alternate Operator Services, Case No. PU-439-88-99.

5. Telecommunications - Resellers, Case No. PU-439-88-234.

6. Telecommunications - Uniform System of Accounts, Case No. PU-439-87-7.

E. Enforcement or Investigations:

1. Case Nos. 10,884, 10,918, 10,952, PU-354-88-43.

   In the matter of the complaint by Cass County Electric Cooperative, Inc., a cooperative corporation, Complainant, vs. Northern States Power Company, a corporation, Respondent. These four cases involve a territorial dispute in the City of Fargo. The first, Case No. 10,884 was appealed to the North Dakota Supreme Court, and remanded for rehearing before the Commission. The second, Case No. 10,918 was appealed to District Court. On rehearing, the Commission consolidated all four cases. After rehearing, the decision on three of the cases was appealed to District Court and Supreme Court.

2. Case No. 10,949 - An investigation on the Commission's own motion regarding the proposed sale of Burlington Northern Railroad Company rail lines in Southeastern and Central North Dakota.

2. Case No. PU-439-89-43, Public Service Commission investigation into rates paid Small Power Producers and Cogenerators

3. Case No. PU-439-88-99, Alternate Operator Services.

4. Case No. PU-748-89-147, Stark County v. Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. dba U.S. West, complaint regarding Northwestern Bell's billing methods for Emergency 911 service.

5. Case No. GE-439-87-5, Public Service Commission v. Select Ag, complaint against an insolvent roving grain and hay buyer. Appealed to District Court.

F. Siting:

1. Case No. PU-593-88-299, certificate transfer for gasification plant to Dakota Gasification.

2. Case No. PU-593-88-300, pipeline authority transfer relating to the gasification plant to Dakota Gasification.

3. Case No. PU-377-88-19, Basin Electric Cooperative, Charlie Creek transmission line.

4. Case No. PU-399-88-97, Montana-Dakota Utilities Co., Charlie Creek transmission line.

II. TRUSTEESHIPS

A. Jamestown Farmers Elevator - Case No. 10,772.

Stutsman Co. District Court No. 6753. Appealed to Supreme Court.

B. Regan Farmers Elevator - Case No. 10,815.

Burleigh County District Court Civil No. 38568.

C. Dawn Enterprises, Case No. GE-451-87-1, closed 12/9/88.

D. Woods Farmers Cooperative Elevator Company- GE-722-89-111

U.S. Bankruptcy No. 89-05299.

III. APPEALS

A. Case No. 10,799 - Application of Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. for authority to establish increased rates for electric service. Appealed to District Court and Supreme Court. Decision of Supreme Court issued.

B. Case Nos. 10,884, 10,918, 10,952, PU-354-88-43, complaints by Cass County Electric Cooperative, Inc. vs. Northern States Power Company.

C. Case No. 10,979 - Application of Northern States Power Company for authority to increase electric rates. Appealed to district court and supreme court.

D. Case No. PU-401-88-326, Otter Tail Power Company, to serve Dakota Tribal Industries, Fort Totten ND, Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity.

IV. STATE DISTRICT COURT

A. Case No. AM-455-87-1, Burleigh County District Court No. 39381, McDaniel v. Public Service Commission, suit for contract damages.

B. Laureen Thorstenson and Michael A. Koffler v. Public Service Commission, suit for negligence, Havelock, Abandoned Mine Lands, District Court No. 37CV88.

V. FEDERAL COURTS AND AGENCIES

A. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission -

1. CP82-487 et al - Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Company, certificate proceeding
2. RM85-1-000 - Regulation of Natural Gas Pipelines After Partial Wellhead Decontrol. (Block billing rulemaking)
3. RM85-17-000 - Regulation of Electricity

   Sales-for-Resale and Transmission Service.
4. RP86-10-000, Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline, rate case.
5. RP87-115 - Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Company, rate case
6. RP88-197 - Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Company, open access proceeding.
7. RP89-34 - Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Company, rate case.
8. CP89-1118-000, Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Company, Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity, transportation of natural gas provided in FERC order No. 500.

B. Federal Communications Commission

1. No. 80-286 - Amendment of Part 67 of the Commission's rules and Establishment of a Joint Board (Separations).
2. No. 83-1376, regarding telephone rates and regulation in Alaska.
3. No. 85-229 - Amendment of Sections 64-702 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations (3rd Computer Inquiry) and Policy and Rules Concerning Rates for Competitive Common Carrier Services and Facilities Authorizations Thereof.

C. U. S. Supreme Court - I.C.C. Finance Docket 30,300 - CSX Merger, railroad company and a competing barge line.

D. U. S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia circuit - Case No. 85-1565, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, Petitioner, vs. Federal Communications Commission and United States of America, Respondents.

E. Interstate Commerce Commission - Ex Parte, No. 387, rulemaking concerning public disclosure of terms of rail contracts to move agricultural commodities.

F. Interstate Commerce Commission - Docket No. 40169, National Grain & Feed Association v. Burlington Northern, Complaint on Certificate of Transportation.

Public Utilities Division

The Public Service Commission regulates electric, gas and telecommunication utilities through its Public Utilities Division. Intrastate regulatory jurisdiction is granted under Title 49, N.D.C.C.. Regulatory responsibilities include rates, earning requirements, conditions and quality of service, jurisdictional boundaries, long-range planning, siting and safety. The Division consists of seven employees responsible for implementing regulatory obligations to the point of final decision by the Commissioners. By field of specialization, they are: one secretary, two accountants, two engineers, one economist and one safety specialist.

The Division is responsible for a broad scope of regulatory activity that originates from; (1) reaction to proposals by utilities and customers; (2) staff-initiated enforcement of existing regulations or proposed changes in existing regulations; (3) direction from the Commissioners. Topics addressed by Staff include intervention in cases before national agencies with jurisdiction in North Dakota: the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; the Federal Communications Commission; and the Department of Transportation. Staff's routine activities consist of: desk and on-site audits, investigations of utility filings for changes in rates and conditions of service; workshop meetings associated with rulemaking and writing rules and bill drafts; statutory law and major compliance filings; formal testimony before the Commission; preparation, interpretation and summary of proposals and events that require formal voting or administrative action by the Commissioners.

THE RATEMAKING PROCESS

The Commission regulates the profits and rates of electric, gas and some telecommunication utilities through a ratemaking process. The essence of the ratemaking process is to match the cost of acceptable conditions and quality of service with rates and revenues. The revenues should provide the utility stockholders a rate of profit similar to what could be earned in a competitive market situation with similar risks. Too high of a profit rate over a sustained period indicates that the utility is earning monopoly profits. Too low of a profit rate indicates that the utility will eventually not be able to sustain the desired conditions and quality of service. The Commission is continuously engaged in efforts to balance these two opposing conditions.

Several key conditions of data are necessary to evaluate utility profits. An annual test period must be determined over which the flow of cost and revenues can be compared consistently. Past test periods provide more available data while future test periods provide more accurate estimates of expected profits. A mixture of future and past data is typically utilized. Revenues are estimated from the rates paid and quantities used by customers. Costs that serve as the basis for revenue recovery are estimated from current expenses plus the rate of profit earned (required) on capital investment. Because public utilities are capital intensive, three categories of cost tend to dominate the basis of revenue recovery necessary to earn a normal rate of return: the size of investment, the rate of recovering the investment cost and the rate of profit assigned to the investment.

After the total level of revenue recovery is determi[illegible] amount of revenues to be recovered from different types of customers is established. Assignments of [illegible]e recovery are allocated to several groups of customers, primarily with distinctions between residential and business customers. Within each customer group, another allocation of revenue recovery is made between some service rates that are charged on a fixed or periodic basis and others that are charged on a usage basis. The recovery of revenue by customer group type of rate is based on cost and equity criteria as well as practical requirements of administration by utilities and understanding by customers.

In addition to the comprehensive review of costs and revenues described above, a large percentage of the Division's time is spent on filings and investigations of individual services and rates. These efforts stem from rules that require periodic filings, offerings of new services, complaints, compliance with previous Commission orders, and proposed changes in accounting and operating procedure.

HIGHLIGHTS

Taxes, Other Cost and Rate Changes

On July 1, 1987 the Tax Reform Act of 1986 became law. The primary ratemaking impact of this act was a reduction of the maximum corporate tax rate from 46% to 34%. As a result of these lower tax rates, the Commission ordered rate reductions of more than fourteen million dollars to North Dakota ratepayers during the biennial period.

On July 31, 1987, Northern States Power Company requested a six million dollar electric rate increase. After a hearing and a rehearing, the Commission accepted a settlement of NSP for a rate increase of two million dollars per year. In addition, the Company agreed not to file for another rate increase until 1991.

On September 20, 1988, the Commission ordered Northwestern Bell Telephone Company to reduce annual revenues by two million dollars per year.

On January 24, 1987, the Commission attained a settlement with Northern States Power Telephone Company to eliminate touch-tone service charges and all connection fees for selected low-income customers. The Company also increased its depreciation expense over two million dollars per year which reduced its earned rate of profit.

On December 20, 1988, the Commission ordered Otter Tail Power Company to reduce rates by one million dollars per year. The Commission also ordered Otter Tail to write off $1.8 million dollars of investment otherwise qualified for earning a profit. Finally, the Commission ordered on March 7, 1989 that Otter Tail spend $.3 million annually on economic development within its service territory. Otter Tail has spent currently $180,000 on this program and created over fifty full time jobs. This program will be reviewed annually by the Commission for validity and general progress.

Changing Telecommunication Regulation

In 1989 the North Dakota Legislature passed Senate Bill 2320 which removes telecommunication companies from the regulation of profits unless they elect to remain as a profit-regulated company. For those that choose not to have their profits regulated, rates of some services will continue to be regulated with respect to allowed levels and percentage of change, a procedure defined as a price formula. The effect is to regulate the ceiling prices and revenues for particular services from a baseline level of existing amounts while overall company profits are not regulated. Therefore the company is not protected from below-normal earnings with the traditional means of requesting a revenue increase through its price-capped services, but is also not penalized for above-normal earnings from the traditional means of a reduction in rates and revenue recovery. Meanwhile, ratepayers of essential services are subject to rate increases no greater than that incorporated into the price formula.

Under price-formula regulation telecommunication services are divided into two groups labled "essential" and "non-essential." Basic local service and access service to long distance carriers is price regulated as the two primary essential services. Baseline prices of essential services are presumed reasonable and are pegged to a price index which is designed to capture measures of inflation and productivity. The price index acts as a ceiling above which the rates of essential services cannot be increased. If the index declines below the existing price of essential services, those prices must be lowered accordingly by the company. Prices of non-essential services are unregulated and set at the company's discretion.

The Commission also adopted rules for resellers of telecommunication services; those who rent facilities and then offer services for sale in the retail market, therefore competing potentially with primary sellers (facility owners). The rules are designed to maintain minimum standards and provide consumer protection in areas where competition has not sufficiently matured to accomplish the same result.

Several important Commission rulings preceded Senate Bill 2320 during the biennium. Based on the criteria of effective competition, the Commission deregulated Northwestern Bell's services of billing and collection, inside premise cable and mobile telephone services. Bell withdrew an application to deregulate touch tone and custom calling services.

ELECTRIC, GAS AND TELECOMMUNICATION UTILITY STATISTICS

ELECTRIC STATISTICS - NORTH DAKOTA
REGULATED COMPANY COMPARISON
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 1988 AND 1987

DESCRIPTION	MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO. 1988	1987
OPERATING REVENUES		
Residential Sales	31,741,519	29,073,837
Commercial and Industrial Sales	36,436,341	33,871,278
Other Sales	3,485,428	3,675,925
Total Operating Revenues	71,663,288	66,621,040
KILOWATT HOURS SOLD		
Residential Sales	449,769,976	414,769,777
Commercial and Industrial Sales	549,020,180	516,287,444
Other Sales	47,616,868	48,141,106
Total Kwh Sold	1,046,407,024	979,198,327
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential	57,121	57,396
Commercial and Industrial	9,348	9,307
Other Sales	184	183
Total Customers	66,653	66,886
AVERAGE REVENUE PER KWH SOLD		
Residential Sales	0.0706	0.0701
Commercial and Industrial Sales	0.0664	0.0656
Other Sales	0.0732	0.0764
AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	556	507
Commercial and Industrial Sales	3,898	3,639
Other Sales	18,943	20,087
AVERAGE KILOWATT SOLD PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	7,874	7,226
Commercial and Industrial Sales	58,731	55,473
Other Sales	258,787	263,066

DESCRIPTION	NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY 1988	1987
OPERATING REVENUES		
Residential Sales	34,684,000	31,995,000
Commercial and Industrial Sales	40,029,000	38,588,000
Other Sales	20,797,000	18,235,000
Total Operating Revenues	95,510,000	88,818,000
KILOWATT HOURS SOLD		
Residential Sales	664,004,000	608,527,000
Commercial and Industrial Sales	848,670,000	760,443,000
Other Sales	95,985,000	89,160,000
Total Kwh Sold	1,608,659,000	1,458,130,000

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential	64,833	63,938
Commercial and Industrial	9,585	9,416
Other Sales	276	274
Total Customers	74,694	73,628
AVERAGE REVENUE PER KWH SOLD		
Residential Sales	0.0522	0.0526
Commercial and Industrial Sales	0.0472	0.0507
Other Sales	0.2167	0.2045
AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	535	500
Commercial and Industrial Sales	4,176	4,098
Other Sales	75,351	66,551
AVERAGE KILOWATT SOLD PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	10,242	9,517
Commercial and Industrial Sales	88,541	80,761
Other Sales	347,772	325,401

OTTER TAIL POWER COMPANY

DESCRIPTION	1988	1987
OPERATING REVENUES		
Residential Sales	29,911,957	28,757,298
Commercial and Industrial Sales	35,161,517	33,519,449
Other Sales	7,097,103	6,408,735
Total Operating Revenues	72,170,577	68,685,482
KILOWATT HOURS SOLD		
Residential Sales	463,665,221	425,536,851
Commercial and Industrial Sales	592,330,965	534,135,645
Other Sales	27,339,114	26,790,136
Total Kwh Sold	1,083,335,300	986,462,632
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential	43,702	44,074
Commercial and Industrial	11,572	11,525
Other Sales	501	524
Total Customers	55,775	56,123
AVERAGE REVENUE PER KWH SOLD		
Residential Sales	0.0645	0.0676
Commercial and Industrial Sales	0.0594	0.0628
Other Sales	0.2596	0.2392
AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	684	652
Commercial and Industrial Sales	3,038	2,908
Other Sales	14,166	12,230
AVERAGE KILOWATT SOLD PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	10,610	9,655
Commercial and Industrial Sales	51,187	46,346
Other Sales	54,569	51,126

DESCRIPTION	REGULATED COMPANY TOTALS 1988	1987
OPERATING REVENUES		
Residential Sales	96,337,476	89,826,135
Commercial and Industrial Sales	111,626,858	105,978,727
Other Sales	31,379,531	28,319,660
Total Operating Revenues	239,343,865	224,124,522
KILOWATT HOURS SOLD		
Residential Sales	1,577,439,197	1,448,833,628
Commercial and Industrial Sales	1,990,021,145	1,810,866,089
Other Sales	170,940,982	164,091,242
Total Kwh Sold	3,738,401,324	3,423,790,959
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential	165,656	165,408
Commercial and Industrial	30,505	30,248
Other Sales	961	981
Total Customers	197,122	196,637
AVERAGE REVENUE PER KWH SOLD		
Residential Sales	0.0611	0.0620
Commercial and Industrial Sales	0.0561	0.0585
Other Sales	0.1836	0.1726
AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	582	543
Commercial and Industrial Sales	3,659	3,504
Other Sales	32,653	28,868
AVERAGE KILOWATT SOLD PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	9,522	8,759
Commercial and Industrial Sales	65,236	59,867
Other Sales	177,878	167,269

NORTH DAKOTA ELECTRIC MUNICIPAL STATISTICS 1988

MUNICIPALITY	OFFICE	REVENUES FROM OPERATIONS	KILOWATT HOURS SOLD	NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS	AVERAGE REVENUE PER KWH	REVENUE PER KWH	KWH SOLD PER CUSTOMER
Cavalier	Cavalier, ND	772,485	18,002,234	862	0.0429	896	20,884
Grafton	Grafton, ND	2,450,678	59,348,123	2,745	0.0413	893	21,620
Hillsboro	Hillsboro, ND	731,514	15,363,912	1,016	0.0476	720	15,122
Lakota	Lakota, ND	417,983	11,069,864	541	0.0378	773	20,462
Maddock	Maddock, ND	358,012	4,596,638	325	0.0779	1,102	14,144
Northwood	Northwood, ND	660,990	11,948,438	578	0.0553	1,144	20,672
Park River	Park River, ND	1,109,240	18,462,774	869	0.0601	1,276	21,246
Sharon	Sharon, ND	52,000	1,400,000	75	0.0371	693	18,667
Stanton	Stanton, ND	301,766	4,199,619	256	0.0719	1,179	16,405
Valley City	Valley City, ND	2,849,168	84,826,000	4,077	0.0336	699	20,806
Totals		9,703,836	229,217,602	11,344	0.0423	855	20,206

NORTH DAKOTA ELECTRIC
MUNICIPAL STATISTICS
1987

MUNICIPALITY	OFFICE	REVENUES FROM OPERATIONS	KILOWATT HOURS SOLD	NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS	AVERAGE REVENUE PER KWH	REVENUE PER KWH	KWH SOLD PER CUSTOMER
Cavalier	Cavalier, ND	736,000	18,051,461	878	0.0408	838	20,560
Grafton	Grafton, ND	2,074,536	56,036,865	2,750	0.0370	754	20,377
Hillsboro *	Hillsboro, ND						
Lakota	Lakota, ND	408,478	10,327,040	501	0.0396	815	20,613
Maddock	Maddock, ND	353,960	4,360,570	327	0.0812	1,082	13,335
Northwood *	Northwood, ND						
Park River	Park River, ND	948,766	17,592,059	864	0.0539	1,098	20,361
Sharon	Sharon, ND	50,000	1,400,000	75	0.0357	667	18,667
Stanton	Stanton, ND	297,001	3,865,200	250	0.0768	1,188	15,461
Valley City	Valley City, ND	2,701,860	78,300,000	4,078	0.0345	663	19,201
Totals		7,570,601	189,933,195	9,723	0.0399	779	19,534

* Did not report 1988 statistics

GAS STATISTICS
REGULATED COMPANY COMPARISON
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 1988 AND 1987

DESCRIPTION	MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO. 1988	1987
OPERATING REVENUES		
Residential Sales	36,878,869	35,521,480
Commercial and Industrial Sales	32,389,164	31,357,940
Other Sales	0	0
Total Operating Revenues	69,268,033	66,879,420
MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	7,575,555	6,546,589
Commercial and Industrial Sales	7,611,311	6,595,991
Other Sales	0	0
Total Mcf Sold	15,186,866	13,142,580
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential	63,140	63,216
Commercial and Industrial	8,947	8,892
Other Sales	0	0
Total Customers	72,087	72,108
AVERAGE REVENUE PER MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	4.8681	5.4260
Commercial and Industrial Sales	4.2554	4.7541
Other Sales	0.0000	0.0000
AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	584	562
Commercial and Industrial Sales	3,620	3,527
Other Sales	0	0

AVERAGE MCF SOLD PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	120	104
Commercial and Industrial Sales	851	742
Other Sales	0	0

NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY

DESCRIPTION	1988	1987
OPERATING REVENUES		
Residential Sales	9,641,822	8,131,393
Commercial and Industrial Sales	13,189,947	12,881,674
Other Sales	2,715,515	280,550
Total Operating Revenues	25,547,284	21,293,617
MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	1,989,678	1,668,712
Commercial and Industrial Sales	2,325,840	1,934,718
Other Sales	971,758	1,672,402
Total Mcf Sold	5,287,276	5,275,832
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential	19,930	19,324
Commercial and Industrial	3,064	2,930
Other Sales	83	83
Total Customers	23,077	22,337
AVERAGE REVENUE PER MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	4.8459	4.8729
Commercial and Industrial Sales	5.6710	6.6582
Other Sales	2.7944	0.1678
AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	484	421
Commercial and Industrial Sales	4,305	4,396
Other Sales	32,717	3,380
AVERAGE MCF SOLD PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	100	86
Commercial and Industrial Sales	759	660
Other Sales	11,708	20,149

GREAT PLAINS NATURAL GAS

DESCRIPTION	1988	1987
OPERATING REVENUES		
Residential Sales	499,906	466,832
Commercial and Industrial Sales	811,797	569,422
Other Sales	0	0
Total Operating Revenues	1,311,703	1,036,254
MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	135,074	113,434
Commercial and Industrial Sales	292,653	170,836
Other Sales	0	0
Total Mcf Sold	427,727	284,270

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential	1,234	1,203
Commercial and Industrial	247	240
Other Sales	0	0
Total Customers	1,481	1,443
AVERAGE REVENUE PER MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	3.7010	4.1155
Commercial and Industrial Sales	2.7739	3.3331
Other Sales	0.0000	0.0000
AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	405	388
Commercial and Industrial Sales	3,287	2,373
Other Sales	0	0
AVERAGE MCF SOLD PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	109	94
Commercial and Industrial Sales	1,185	712
Other Sales	0	0

REGULATED COMPANY TOTALS

DESCRIPTION	1988	1987
OPERATING REVENUES		
Residential Sales	47,020,597	44,119,705
Commercial and Industrial Sales	46,390,908	44,809,036
Other Sales	2,715,515	280,550
Total Operating Revenues	96,127,020	89,209,291
MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	9,700,307	8,328,735
Commercial and Industrial Sales	10,229,804	8,701,545
Other Sales	971,758	1,672,402
Total Mcf Sold	20,901,869	18,702,682
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential	84,304	83,743
Commercial and Industrial	12,258	12,062
Other Sales	83	83
Total Customers	96,645	95,888
AVERAGE REVENUE PER MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	4.8473	5.2973
Commercial and Industrial Sales	4.5349	5.1495
Other Sales	2.7944	0.1678
AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	558	527
Commercial and Industrial Sales	3,785	3,715
Other Sales	32,717	3,380
AVERAGE MCF SOLD PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	115	99
Commercial and Industrial Sales	835	721
Other Sales	11,708	20,149

NORTH DAKOTA TELEPHONE STATISTICS
LOCAL EXCHANGE COMPANIES

COMPANY NAME		ANNUAL REVENUE	CUSTOMERS RES	CUSTOMERS BUS	CUSTOMERS TOTAL	REVENUE/ CUSTOMER
Absaraka Co-op Telephone Company	*	21,913	26	5	31	707
BEK Telephone Mutual Aid Corporation	*	1,769,634	3,316	299	3,615	490
Consolidated Telephone Cooperative	*	3,504,665	3,341	444	3,785	926
Contel of North Dakota		4,640,000	6,975	2,362	9,337	497
Dakota Central Telephone	*	1,506,965	1,963	239	2,202	684
Dickey Rural Telephone Cooperative	*	1,843,240	2,330	244	2,574	716
Gilby Telephone Company	*	149,925	212)	41	253	593
Griggs County Telephone Company	*	789,482	1,220	297	1,517	520
Halstad Telephone Company		71,861	68	2	70	1,027
Inter-Community Telephone Company	*	1,121,870	664	581	1,245	901
Mid Rivers Telephone Cooperative	*	911	6		6	152
Midstate Telephone Company	*	1,154,305	1,050	284	1,334	865
Moore and Liberty Telephone Company	*	419,362	595	107	702	597
Nemont Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	*	169,103	246	36	282	600
Noonan Farmers Telephone Company	*	117,103	182	14	196	597
Norman County Telephone Company		52,276	44	8	52	1,005
Northern States Power Company		9,924,327	16,204	3,349	19,553	508
Northwest Communications Cooperative	*	2,251,796	3,017	457	3,474	648
Polar Communications Mutual Aid Corporation	*	4,040,946	6,848	149	6,997	578
Red River Telephone Association	*	929,353	702	71	773	1,202
Reservation Telephone Cooperative	*	3,092,621	3,539	502	4,041	765
Roberts County Telephone Cooperative	*	3,238	6		6	540
Souris River Telephone Mutual Aid Cooperative	*	6,590,707	10,126	1,343	11,469	575
United Telephone Mutual Aid Corporation	*	1,586,034	3,551	628	4,179	380
U. S. West Communications		110,221,000	184,286	39,537	223,823	492
West River Mutual Aid Telephone Corporation	*	4,400,554	5,655	2,509	8,164	539
Wolverton Telephone Company	*	84,256	243	26	269	313
York Telephone Company	*	40,570	31	7	38	1,068
Totals		160,498,017	256,446	53,541	309,987	518

* Average monthly bill based on various levels of consumption

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
NORTH DAKOTA RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC RATE COMPARISON* -- 1989
RANK: ASCENDING RATES AT 750 KWH

	COMPANY	BASE RATE	FCA/ KWH	300 KWH	750 KWH	1000 KWH	1500 KWH	3000 KWH
M	Lakota Municipal Utilities	$6.90		$10.00	$23.95	$31.70	$47.20	$93.70
M	Valley City Municipal Utilities	7.50		16.50	30.00	37.50	48.75	82.50
M	Cavalier Electric and Water Plant	8.67		17.71	30.49	37.59	51.79	94.39
M	Grafton Light and Water Department	4.25		16.85	35.75	46.25	67.25	130.25
M	Sharon Light and Power	8.00		18.40	37.55	46.30	60.05	101.30
M	Hope	6.00		22.50	38.25	47.00	64.50	117.00
M	Park River Light and Water Plant	4.40		18.15	38.53	49.58	71.68	137.98
M	Northwood	6.00		19.80	40.50	52.00	73.80	138.30
I	Northern States Power Company	4.00	($0.0004)	18.72	40.80	53.07	72.61	131.21
C	McKenzie Electric Cooperative, Inc.	5.00		20.00	42.50	55.00	77.00	137.00
M	Hillsboro	16.00		26.80	43.00	52.00	70.00	124.00
C	Sheridan Electric Cooperative, Inc.	8.50		24.10	47.50	60.50	86.50	164.50
C	West Plains Electric Cooperative, Inc.	5.00		22.39	48.48	62.97	80.52	133.15
C	Lower Yellowstone Rural Electric Association, Inc	8.00		25.40	51.50	66.00	95.00	182.00
C	Oliver-Mercer Electric	8.60		26.57	53.53	68.50	92.90	166.10
I	Montana-Dakota Utilities Company	3.50	(0.0018)	24.21	54.07	68.83	98.35	186.89
C	Verendrye Electric Cooperative, Inc.	4.40		24.80	55.40	72.40	106.40	208.40

M Maddock Municipal Utilities	10.00		28.30	55.60	69.60	93.70	158.20
I Otter Tail Power Company	4.95	(0.0010)	26.62	59.12	77.18	105.41	181.72
C Mountrail Electric Cooperative, Inc.	8.00	(0.0060)	28.70	59.75	77.00	103.50	183.00
C Traverse Electric Cooperative, Inc.	10.00		29.95	59.88	76.50	109.75	209.50
C Goldenwest Electric Cooperative, Inc.	9.00		29.70	60.75	78.00	112.50	216.00
C KEM Electric Cooperative, Inc.	9.00		29.70	60.75	78.00	107.50	189.00
C Nodak Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.	10.00		30.40	61.00	78.00	104.00	182.00
C Burke-Divide Electric Cooperative, Inc.	8.00	(0.0008)	29.66	62.15	80.20	99.80	158.60
C Mor-Gran-Sou Electric Cooperative, Inc.	10.08		30.93	62.21	79.58	114.33	218.58
C North Central Electric Cooperative, Inc.	9.80		29.40	64.05	83.30	114.80	209.30
C Slope Electric Cooperative, Inc.	7.50	(0.0149)	31.17	64.18	81.40	115.85	219.20
C Capital Electric Cooperative, Inc.	7.75		31.15	66.25	85.75	124.75	223.75
C Cass County Electric Cooperative, Inc.	10.00		32.50	66.25	79.80	104.30	177.80
C Williams Electric	8.50		31.60	66.25	85.50	120.70	219.70
C James Valley Electric Cooperative	10.85		33.57	66.82	84.07	118.57	217.87
C McLean Electric Cooperative, Inc.	12.00		35.55	70.88	90.50	129.75	222.75
C Cavalier Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.	15.00		39.50)	71.00	88.50	110.70	167.70)
M Stanton	7.62		39.32	71.57	85.54	111.34	182.29
C RSR Electric Cooperative, Inc.	8.00		33.80	72.50	92.20	126.20	228.20
C Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Inc	10.00		36.25	75.63	97.50	141.25	257.50
C Sheyenne Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc.	10.00		38.80	77.00	96.00	134.00	206.00
C Baker Electric Cooperative, Inc.	7.00		37.00	78.40	97.40	133.00	235.00
AVERAGES							
C Cooperatives	8.80		30.50	62.58	79.78	110.54	197.30
I Investor Owned Utilities	4.15		23.18	51.33	66.36	92.12	166.61
M Municipalities	7.76		21.30	40.47	50.46	69.10	123.63
All Companies	8.15		27.35	55.48	70.48	97.44	174.16

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
NORTH DAKOTA TELEPHONE RATE COMPARISON
RANK: ASCENDING RESIDENTIAL RATES
1989 COMPANY AVERAGES

COMPANY *	RES	BUS
Absaraka Cooperative Telephone Company	0.50	0.50
York Telephone Exchange	3.50	3.50
United Telephone Mutual Aid Corporation	5.00	9.25
Northwest Communications Cooperative	5.13	9.13
Northern States Power Company	5.35	11.45
West River Mutual Aid Telephone Corporation	6.33	8.47
Gilby Telephone Exchange	7.00	9.00
Reservation Telephone Cooperative	7.24	12.99
Noonan Farmers Telephone Company	8.00	12.00
Red River Rural Telephone Association	8.65	11.50
Souris River Telephone Mutual Aid Corporation	8.77	12.77
Polar Communications Mutual Aid Corporation	8.92	13.75
Roberts County Telephone Cooperative	9.50	0.00
Nemont Telephone Cooperative	10.38	15.73
Midstate Telephone Company	11.00	17.00
Halstad Telephone Company	11.40	16.78
U S West Communications	11.48	27.85
Griggs County Telephone Company	12.00	12.00
Mid-Rivers Telephone Cooperative	12.40	0.00
Dakota Central Rural Telephone Cooperative	13.05	17.55
Contel of North Dakota	13.75	27.26

BEK Telephone Mutual Aid Corporation	13.91	17.91
Norman County Telephone Company	14.12	26.37
Inter-Community Telephone Company	15.10	19.10
Consolidated Telephone Cooperative	15.48	15.48
Moore and Liberty Telephone Company	15.75	15.75
Wolverton Telephone Compan	16.02	20.64
Dickey Rural Telephone Cooperative	19.76	19.76
All Company Average	10.34	13.70

* Simple average rate of all exchanges within each company. Rates include only the local access service charge and the extended area service charge. Federal access and other service features are not included in the base rates

NORTH DAKOTA ELECTRIC GENERATING STATISTISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1988 AND 1987

	1988	1987
Generating Capability Within ND-kw		
MDU	190,000	180,000
NSP	0	0
OTP	208,000	207,800
CPA	1,050,000	1,050,000
UPA	640,000	640,000
Basin Electric	1,602,000	1,602,000
Minnkota	289,000	289,000
Square Butte	420,000	420,000
Municipal Systems	6,270	6,242
US Bureau of Reclamation	0	0
Total	4,405,270	4,395,042
Kilowatt Hours Generated Within ND-net kwh		
MDU	541,413,000	374,085,000
NSP	0	0
OTP	860,380,000	730,495,000
CPA	7,600,968,000	4,966,585,000
UPA	4,749,138,000	3,331,605,000
Basin Electric	9,162,387,000	7,875,808,000
Minnkota	1,759,714,000	1,630,186,000
Square Butte	2,685,199,000	2,611,738,000
Municipal Systems	1,600	1,600
US Bureau of Reclamation	0	0
Total	27,359,200,600	21,520,503,600
Electric Consumption Within ND-kwh		
On Investor-Owned Systems	3,738,401,324	3,423,790,959
On Rural Electric Co-op Systems	2,863,465,700	2,674,443,183
On Municipal Systems	229,217,602	189,933,195
Total	6,831,084,626	6,288,167,337

NORTH DAKOTA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE STATISTICS 1987

NAME OF COOPERATIVE	OFFICE	REVENUES FROM OPERATIONS	KILOWATT HOURS SOLD	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS	AVERAGE REVENUE PER KWH	AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER	AVERAGE KWH SOLD PER CUSTOMER
Baker Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Cando, ND	8,343,384	105,899,980	5,428	0.0788	1,537	19,510
Burke-Divide Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Columbus, ND	3,358,262	44,285,904	2,187	0.0758	1,536	20,250
Capital Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Bismarck, ND	7,191,106	85,052,048	6,236	0.0845	1,153	13,639
Cass County Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Kindred, ND	14,843,591	310,851,736	11,264	0.0478	1,318	27,597
Cavalier Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Langdon, ND	2,636,830	34,840,535	1,608	0.0757	1,640	21,667
Goldenwest Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wibaux, MT	1,294,690	16,387,958	1,054	0.0790	1,228	15,548
James Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Edgeley, ND	4,452,788	59,415,701	3,221	0.0749	1,382	18,446
KEM Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Linton, ND	3,059,962	44,819,021	3,324	0.0683	921	13,483
Lower Yellowstone Rural Electric Association, Inc.	Sidney, MT	1,615,000	21,513,525	743	0.0751	2,174	28,955
McKenzie Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Watford City, ND	19,914,952	337,887,691	4,830	0.0589	4,123	69,956
McLean Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Garrison, ND	3,072,473	40,622,523	2,717	0.0756	1,131	14,951
Mor-Gran-Sou Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Flasher, ND	6,140,808	75,920,428	5,086	0.0809	1,207	14,927
Mountrail Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Stanley, ND	2,852,714	39,675,110	2,661	0.0719	1,072	14,910
Nodak Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Grand Forks, ND	18,400,361	390,584,497	11,171	0.0471	1,647	34,964
North Central Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Bottineau, ND	8,207,295	112,275,832	6,199	0.0731	1,324	18,112
Oliver-Mercer Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Hazen, ND	10,569,265	135,078,174	3,546	0.0782	2,981	38,093
RSR Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Milnor, ND	5,461,933	78,796,826	2,439	0.0693	2,239	32,307
Sheridan Electric Cooperative, Inc.	MedicineLake, MT	460,253	7,147,804	319	0.0644	1,443	22,407
Sheyenne Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Finley, ND	3,693,439	58,480,487	2,719	0.0632	1,358	21,508
Slope Electric Cooperative, Inc.	New England, ND	3,725,706	46,687,649	2,998	0.0798	1,243	15,573
Traverse Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wheaton, MN	3,023,550	48,502,603	2,527	0.0623	1,196	19,194
Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Carrington, ND	6,700,578	82,324,852	5,909	0.0814	1,134	13,932
Verendrye Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Velva, ND	10,877,132	205,853,563	8,112	0.0528	1,341	25,376
West Plains Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Dickinson, ND	13,746,257	223,126,428	5,459	0.0616	2,518	40,873
Williams Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Williston, ND	5,335,529	68,412,308	3,523	0.0780	1,514	19,419
Totals		168,977,858	2,674,443,183	105,280	0.0632	1,605	25,403

1988

Baker Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Cando, ND	8,214,942	111,693,833	5,464	0.0735	1,503	20,442
Burke-Divide Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Columbus, ND	3,420,880	46,281,040	2,188	0.0739	1,563	21,152
Capital Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Bismarck, ND	7,363,462	92,902,778	6,297	0.0793	1,169	14,753
Cass County Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Kindred, ND	17,538,878	349,648,003	11,544	0.0502	1,519	30,288
Cavalier Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Langdon, ND	2,325,694	36,250,356	1,595	0.0642	1,458	22,727
Goldenwest Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wibaux, MT	1,452,330	18,358,509	1,068	0.0791	1,360	17,190
James Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Edgeley, ND	4,760,516	65,198,433	3,229	0.0730	1,474	20,192
KEM Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Linton, ND	3,277,732	51,215,375	3,342	0.0640	981	15,325
Lower Yellowstone Rural Electric Association, Inc.	Sidney, MT	1,461,000	18,648,701	773	0.0783	1,890	24,125
McKenzie Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Watford City, ND	19,249,928	328,398,374	5,057	0.0586	3,807	64,939
McLean Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Garrison, ND	3,296,300	46,820,939	2,731	0.0704	1,207	17,144
Mor-Gran-Sou Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Flasher, ND	6,462,945	85,471,654	5,149	0.0756	1,255	16,600
Mountrail Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Stanley, ND	2,774,376	42,266,579	2,748	0.0656	1,010	15,381
Nodak Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Grand Forks, ND	21,377,595	436,831,210	11,175	0.0489	1,913	39,090
North Central Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Bottineau, ND	8,570,513	119,815,617	6,262	0.0715	1,369	19,134
Oliver-Mercer Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Hazen, ND	10,800,776	153,031,239	3,513	0.0706	3,075	43,561
RSR Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Milnor, ND	5,631,359	80,696,178	2,463	0.0698	2,286	32,763
Sheridan Electric Cooperative, Inc.	MedicineLake, MT	451,844	7,188,787	392	0.0629	1,153	18,339
Sheyenne Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Finley, ND	4,240,771	65,242,610	2,726	0.0650	1,556	23,933

Slope Electric Cooperative, Inc.	New England, ND	3,931,265	49,097,774	3,004	0.0801	1,309	16,344
Traverse Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wheaton, MN	3,357,514	54,883,412	2,507	0.0612	1,339	21,892
Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Carrington, ND	7,201,810	90,780,940	5,872	0.0793	1,226	15,460
Verendrye Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Velva, ND	11,595,156	223,830,689	8,200	0.0518	1,414	27,296
West Plains Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Dickinson, ND	13,732,541	214,410,738	5,522	0.0640	2,487	38,828
Williams Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Williston, ND	5,923,332	74,501,932	3,617	0.0795	1,638	20,598
Totals		178,413,459	2,863,465,700	106,438	0.0623	1,676	26,903

SITING

The Division investigates and the Commission holds public hearings to assess environmental, agricultural, social, and technical acceptability of industry-proposed sites, corridors and routes for energy conversion and transmission facilities. The Division monitors and enforces conditions set by the Commission for construction and operation of these facilities. Selected plants and animals, and archeological and paleontological sites are protected in the siting process.

The Siting Act, Section 49-22-05.1, mandates that the Commission assemble, publish and maintain an inventory of exclusion and avoidance areas and related siting criteria. Identification of protected sites is achieved through data available from four state agencies; State Park and Recreation; Historical Society; Fish and Wildlife; and the Water Commission. Data on electric and magnetic field strength is also developed for electrical systems and coordinated with the siting data for particular investigations. The Division has used this data to establish a computerized inventory of areas where the location of energy conversion and transmission facilities is either prohibited or undesirable. The objective is to define systematically where siting is prohibited, which simultaneously defines counterpart areas where it is allowed. The inventory is over 90% complete. This project will allow greater speed, versatility and accuracy when managing the voluminous data to identify proposed siting areas.

During the 1987-1989 biennium, the following certificates and construction permits were issued:

Portal Pipeline Company	Crude Oil Pipeline (6")
Koch Hydrocarbon, Incorporated	Natural Gas Pipeline (12.75")
Montana-Dakota Utility	Electric Line (230 Kilovolts)
Northern States Power Company	Electric Line (230 Kilovolts)
Basin Electric Power Cooperative	Electric Line (230 Kilovolts)

PIPELINE SAFETY

The Commission has jurisdiction over the safety of North Dakota gas utility distribution facilities under Sections 49-02, 1.1 and 1.2 of the N.D.C.C. Most of the pipeline safety standards applied in North Dakota are adopted by the Commission from corresponding national standards issued by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety, which provides for jurisdictional enforcement of all intrastate natural gas and liquid petroleum (LP) distribution facilities in North Dakota. The Commission has adopted Parts 190, 191 and 192 of Section 49, Code of Federal Regulations, into its Section 69-09-03 of the North Dakota Administrative Code. These adoptions occur through the rulemaking process of the Commission and become part of North Dakota Minimum Pipeline Safety Standards when the rules are final.

The Division is responsible for enforcing Commission pipeline safety standards. Half of the expense of pipeline safety enforcement is funded by the Department of Transportation. There is one full time Gas Pipeline Safety Inspector in the Division, assisted by a secretary and supervised by the Division Director. Enforcement of safety standards is accomplished with six major types of inspections:

1. a comprehensive desk audit of operation and maintenance records;
2. on-site general inspections of in-place facility structure and design of construction projects;
3. on-site inspections of particular conditions of safety;

4. follow-up inspections for review and compliance with any previous inspection or Commission order;

5. emergency inspections of explosions or fires;

6. evaluation of required operator training practices.

The Safety Inspector may recommend enforcement action by issuing a Notice of Probable Violation and Proposed Compliance Order to the gas utility operator. These documents outline the specific standard believed violated and actions that the operator may take to bring the system into compliance by a certain date. A maximum fine of $200,000 can be recommended by the inspector. The operator is requested to respond in writing within 30 days of the date of the Notice. After an adequate response of documentation and information pertinent to the noticed probable violation, the Commissioners evaluate the case and vote whether to uphold, cancel, postpone or suspend the recommended violation. The utility operator may challenge the violation through a public hearing before the Commission. The Commission may issue an Order which may state any of the following:

-a violation exists
-a violation does not exist
-assessment of a civil penalty
-ordered compliance actions and completion dates
-immediate corrective action through a Hazardous Facility Order which may include suspended or restricted use of the gas facility.

The Safety Inspector also samples natural gas for chemical analysis and BTU content; maintains liaison with the federal pipeline safety offices; and attends Commission meetings or hearings that address gas pipeline safety.

North Dakota has the following types and numbers of gas utility operations subject to gas safety regulation:

1. Private Operations

   1.1 Three natural gas utility operations; Montana Dakota Utilities Co., Northern States Power Company, and Great Plains Natural Gas Co., serving a total of 117,000 customers with 2,267 miles of main (large) pipe and 20,901,869 thousand cubic feet of gas per year;

   1.2 One propane system serving 500 customers within one small community.

2. Municipal Operations

   1. Five propane systems with 22 miles of main serving 100 customers each in five small communities.

3. Master Meter Operations

   1. Master meter operations are very small gas distribution systems within larger gas distribution systems. Common examples of master meter operations within the state of North Dakota are: motels, mobile home parks, colleges, and housing projects.

The following enforcement actions were taken during the 1988/89 biennium:

INSPECTIONS	1988	1989*
Comprehensive Records	33	21
On-site Specialized	2	9
On-site Follow up	5	10
On-site Construction/Design	2	0
Gas Fire/Explosion Incident	0	1
Operator Training	13	3
Totals	55	44

COMMISSION ACTIONS	1988	1989*
Violations Found	48	45
Violations Rescinded	2	4
Warnings Issued	7	0
Compliance Orders	5	18
Non-Compliance Orders	26	23
Hazardous Facility Orders	0	0
CIVIL PENALTIES		
Issued	9	4
Rescinded	1	3
Total Fines	$750	$750

***Through June 29, 1989.**

Reclamation Division

The Public Service Commission is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the law and rules governing the reclamation of lands surface-mined for coal. The law is Chapter 38-14.1, NDCC (Surface Mining and Reclamation Operations); the rules implementing the law are codified as Article 69-05.2, NDAC. The Commission is also bound by certain requirements of Chapter 38-18, NDCC (Surface Owner Protection Act).

The continuing goal of the Commission is to ensure that all lands surface-mined for coal and leonardite are reclaimed by mine operators to the standards required under state and federal law. These standards are contained in a comprehensive regulatory program developed by the Commission and approved by the United States Department of the Interior. The program also covers retail coal dealers who purchase run-of-mine coal from a mine and crush it on their own premises prior to selling it. Approximately two-thirds of the cost of the regulatory program are paid for by the federal government in the form of annual grants.

The work of the regulatory program is divided into two primary areas: 1) review and evaluation of mining permit applications; and 2) inspection and enforcement. The work is carried out by a professional staff trained in agriculture, the sciences and engineering.

Performance bond availability for surface coal mining continued to be a problem during the 1987-89 biennium. The Reclamation Division put in place several rule changes to fully implement the statutory provisions relating to bonding passed by the 1987 Legislature. These changes included allowing permittee self-bonding and the use of qualified third-party guarantors to guarantee the self-bond.

Revegetation guidelines, which created specific procedures for sampling and measuring vegetation and standards for evaluating revegetation success, were conditionally approved by the Department of the Interior. The Reclamation Division is working on the refinements to the guidelines needed for unconditional approval.

Periodic adjustments to the program will be necessary over the years in order to incorporate changes mandated by the federal government, the courts, the Legislative Assembly, and the results of long-term scientific and agricultural research in North Dakota. Regulatory program adjustments mandated by the federal government will continue over the next two years. Where these adjustments consist of rule changes, the proposed changes will be preceded by public hearings.

The graph and Table 1 provide information on the inspection and enforcement component of the regulatory program. Tables 2, 3 and 4 contain details of the Division's permitting and bond release activities and an historical summary by county of acreage put under permit for surface mining. Table 5 lists 1987-89 coal and leonardite production by mine. Total production for the 1987-89 biennium increased 11.7% over that for the 1985-87 period.

Several events of note occurred in the state's coal industry during the 1987-89 biennium. Basin Electric Power Cooperative purchased the Great Plains gasification plant north of Beulah. The plant, which converts coal to pipeline quality substitute natural gas, had been run by the U.S. Department of Energy after the original owners defaulted on the project. The coal supply for the plant will continue to come from Coteau Properties' Freedom Mine.

One of North Dakota's oldest mining companies, Baukol-Noonan, Inc. merged with and became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Minnesota Power and Light Co. The mining company, now known as BNI Coal, Ltd., will continue to operate its mine near Center.

NL Industries transferred the permit for its active leonardite mine in Adams County to American Colloid Co., owners and operators of a leonardite processing plant near Gascoyne in Bowman County.

Table 1.

Notices of Violation, 1987-89

NOV No.	Case No.	Permittee	Penalty	Remarks
8704	RC-474-87-1	Dakota Mud	-	Bond Forfeited
8801	RC-543-88-200	N. American Coal	$1,600	
8901	RC-613-89-180	Knife River Coal	-	Pending

Table 2.

Mining Permits Issued, 1987-89

Permit No.	Permittee	Location	Acreage
NACT-8601	Coteau Properties Co.	Beulah	1,274.447
ROJK-8701	Royal Oak Enterprises	Dickinson	126.490
SLTC-8703	Schulte Coal Company	Center	14.700

Table 3.

Acres Permitted by County
November 1, 1969 through June 30, 1989

County	Acres	Percent of Total
Mercer	21,723.6	42.9
McLean	11,142.7	22.0
Oliver	9,367.5	18.5
Bowman	3,977.8	7.8
Burke	1,835.1	3.6
Ward	1,322.2	2.6
		97.4

Stark	486.4	-
Mountrail	297.5	-
Adams	292.6	-
Williams	163.8	-
		-
Grant	56.1	-
Divide	2.0	-
Morton	.0	-
Totals	50,668.6	100.0

Table 4.

Acreage Totally Released from Performance Bond

November 1, 1969 through June 30, 1989

County	Acres	Percent of Total
Mercer	1,580.6	44.0
Oliver	827.1	23.0
Burke	721.3	20.1
McLean	356.0	9.9
		97.0
Williams	36.7	-
Ward	36.6	-
Stark	22.1	-
Bowman	11.3	-
Morton	1.0	-
Totals	3,592.7	100.0

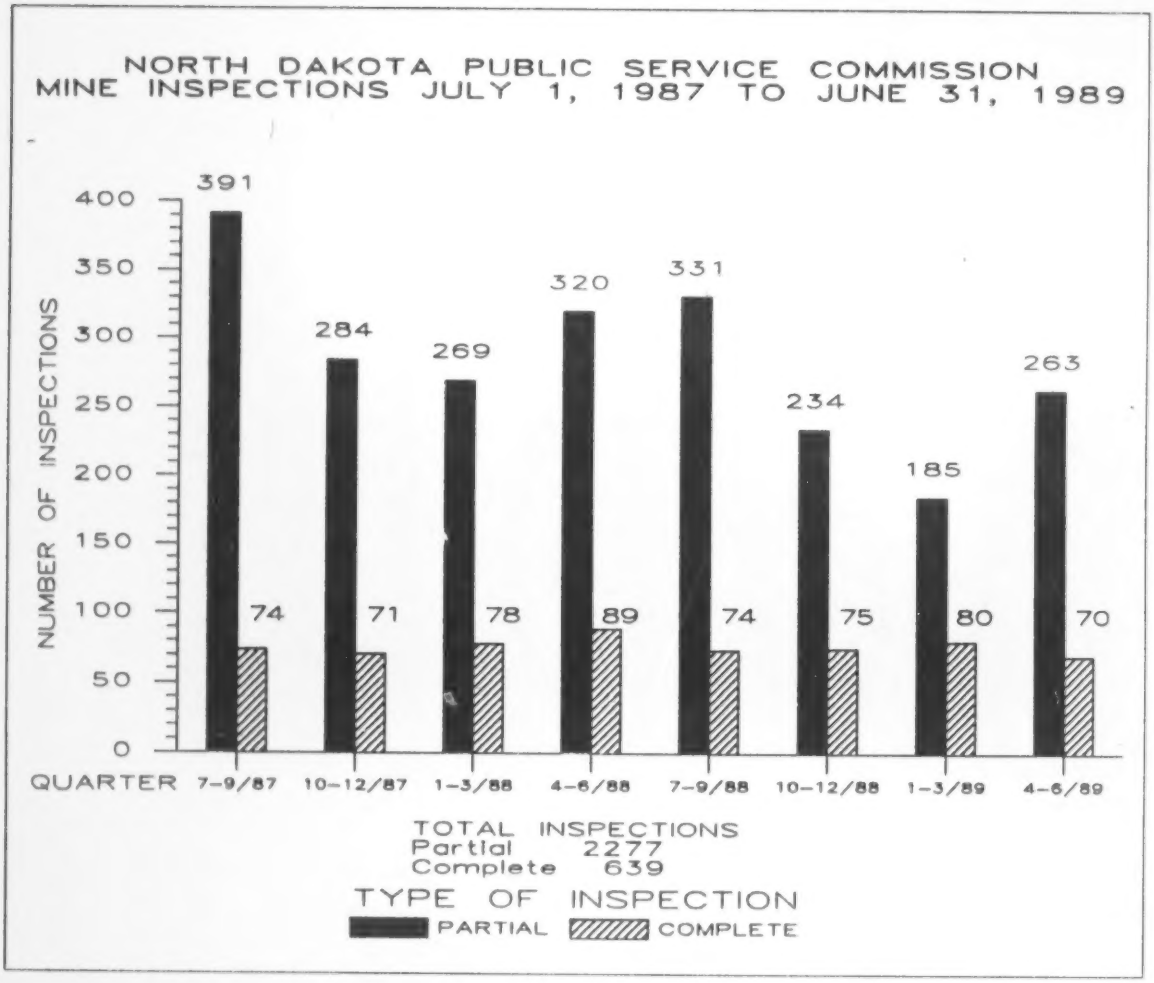
Table 5.

North Dakota Coal Production by Mine

July 1, 1987-June 30, 1989 (short tons)

Mine	Permittee	Tonnage
Glenharold	Basin Coop. Services	3,381,663
Center	BNI Coal, Ltd. (1)	2,648,899
Freedom	Coteau Properties Co.	23,092,373
Falkirk	Falkirk Mining Co.	12,391,252
JK Ranch	Royal Oak Enterprises	408,325
Beulah	Knife River Coal	4,453,164
Gascoyne	Knife River Coal	3,105,530
Indian Head	Bellaire Corp. (2)	2,335,711
Sheep Creek	Sheep Creek Enterprises	4,819
GeoResources*	GeoResources, Inc.	52,860
Ullman*	American Colloid Co.(3)	12,740
Totals		56,997,336

(1) formerly known as Baukol-Noonan, Inc.
(2) an affiliate created by The North American Coal Corporation to manage the Indian Head Mine
(3) active permit transferred from NL Industries to American Colloid Co. in 1989
* leonardite mine



Transportation Division

The North Dakota Public Service Commission regulates commercial motor carriers and railroads that operate in North Dakota. This regulation encompasses the granting of intrastate operating rights, reviewing intrastate rates to determine reasonableness, licensing interstate carriers to operate in the state, and representing state shipping interests before Congress and federal agencies such as the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Division's four employees help the Commission fulfill the following statutory responsibilities:

1) Process applications for intrastate operating authority from motor carriers of freight and passengers.

2) Process annual renewals of authority for both intrastate and interstate motor carriers that conduct business in North Dakota.

3) Regulate the intrastate rates charged by regulated motor carriers and railroads.

4) Represent the transportation interests of the state and its shippers before federal agencies and Congress.

5) Work with the Highway Department to jointly administer federal rail assistance funds granted the state.

6) Serve as an ombudsman to resolve problems encountered by state shippers and consignees.

As of June 30, 1989, the Commission regulated 18 Class "A" motor carriers, 180 common motor carriers, 66 contract motor carriers, 32 common motor carriers of buildings and 10,000 registered Interstate Commerce Commission motor carriers. In addition to motor carriers, four railroads come under the jurisdiction of the Commission. These carriers operate 1563 miles of mainline and 2758 miles of branchline trackage in North Dakota.

A primary goal of the Commission is to insure that North Dakota shippers receive adequate and reliable transportation services at the lowest possible rates. This goal is, however, tempered by the Division's recognition that the long-term provision of such services is dependent upon the carriers' ability to generate revenues sufficient to promote carrier health and financial viability. The Commission, therefore, attempts to regulate carriers in a manner which balances the public's desire for low rates and high levels of service and the carriers' quest for maximum profits; economic realities and long-term public welfare are key considerations.

The Transportation Division serves as an ombudsman relative to dispersing information on matters which come under the Commission Transportation jurisdiction and in investigating complaints received regarding motor and rail carriers. The degree of activity entailed by these functions will be exemplified in the narrative which follows.

The 1987-89 biennium provided the Transportation Division with many challenges, especially in the area of monitoring and reacting to federal transportation legislation. The early 1980's brought major pieces of congressional legislation that lessoned regulatory restrictions on interstate transportation by truck, bus, and rail carriers. The legislation has had a direct impact on North Dakota. Much of the state's ability to regulate bus companies and railroads is now preempted by federal law. As a result, it may cost nearly as much to travel by bus from Pembina to Beach as it does to go from Bismarck to Boston.

Deregulation legislation has been tempered with provisions to protect "captive shippers" from monopolistic abuse. The administrative policies of the Interstate Commerce Commission have, however, failed to promote competition or provide adequate relief mechanisms for captive shippers. The full impacts of rail deregulation will not be known until the supply and demand situation of world grain and rail equipment reverse themselves. Administrative, legal, and legislative efforts to correct the ICC's actions continue.

In an attempt to further encourage competition the Commission has continued to improve and maintain its grain movement data reporting system. This system collects monthly data on how grain elevators ship grain to market. The computerized system can provide rail versus truck and Soo Line versus Burlington Northern verses Red River Valley & Western shipment data by commodity, by origin, and by destination. This information makes detailed comparisons possible and can, in turn, be used to create carrier awareness of how they and their competitors are sharing North Dakota's grain transportation market. Rate and service competition have and should continue to be the result.

Railroads published reduced rates on unit train shipments (25 to 52 cars) of wheat to the Pacific Northwest. Since their inception multiple car rates have been expanded to cover virtually all commodities and all destinations. Over 150 state grain elevators have made plant improvements to permit multiple car shipments. Control of shipping stations and market share are becoming increasingly concentrated as a result of unit train shipping trends. The state's 150 largest elevators ship over 70 percent of the state's grain.

The decade of the 1980's has seen thirty-two branchline segments and over 700 miles of rail trackage abandoned in North Dakota. The Commission's involvement before the ICC in these proceedings is dictated by local desires and the public interest to have rail service retained. None of the three abandonment applications filed during the 1987-89 biennium were aggressively protested after those potentially affected were consulted.

The Commission's aggressive posture has saved or extended the life of several North Dakota branchlines; in 1981 nearly 1500 miles of North Dakota trackage was being considered for abandonment by the state's railroads.

In the aftermath of Commission victories before the I.C.C., the push to abandon track seems to be subsiding. A new national trend by carriers to sell secondary main and branch lines to "short line" carriers is now tied up in the courts. In September of 1986 North Dakota got its first short line when the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad sold 825 miles of upper midwest track to the Dakota, Minnesota and Eastern Railroad; fourteen miles of the track is in North Dakota, terminating at Oakes. A second short line was created in July of 1987 when Burlington Northern sold 650 miles of track in southeastern and central North Dakota to the Red River Valley & Western Railroad. These sales will result in the provision of long term rail service to affected communities and shippers.

North Dakota's railroads and grain elevator industry were confronted with a major car supply problem during the last half of 1987 and early 1988. Normal grain movements coupled with federal government efforts to put stored grain on world markets resulted in shipping delays of 45 - 60 days. During this same time period Burlington Northern implemented a "certificate of transportation" car auction program to allow shippers to bid for cars. The Public Service Commission and several other North Dakota parties have a problem with the program because it essentially does not protect shippers, especially small shippers, who do not wish to utilize the COT program, and they must be protected. They have protested it to the ICC, and the case is currently pending.

The Transportation Division played an active role in the Commission's efforts to celebrate North Dakota's centennial. The Division's initial contribution was the preparation of a centennial railroad map. The 24 x 32 inch map is printed on both sides and presents a current map, a listing of all state cities and rail stations, a narrative history of the state's rail industry, a map showing North Dakota's rail lines at statehood, and a 1914 map that depicts the peak of construction of the state's rail system. The map has been very well received; approximately 10,000 copies were distributed during the first six months of 1989.

The Division was also active in organizing a series of centennial Commission meetings held during the summer of 1989. The meetings were held in Bismarck, Minot, Fargo, Grand Forks, and Carrington and retraced the Commission's first five meetings in 1889. The Commission traveled to each meeting (except the Bismarck meeting) by rail and dressed in centennial era clothing. The meetings created considerable interest in each community.

During the 1987-89 biennium the Transportation Division processed approximately 200 tariff filings for intrastate service or rate adjustments by motor carriers and bus companies. Of these, approximately ten percent were rejected because of filing deficiencies such as failure to comply with the Commission's tariff filing rules.

The upcoming biennium may bring dramatic changes to the State's transportation system. Abandonments will probably be sought by the railroads and new rate innovations will continue and will in turn precipitate changes within the remainder of the rail system and the trucking industry. The Public Service Commission, through its Transportation Division, must stand ready to be a partner in this process to insure that the State's businesses and shippers are provided, to the fullest extent possible, reasonably priced and adequate transportation services.

1987-89 Biennial Accomplishments

1. Conducted field and office audits of motor carriers under the jurisdiction of the Commission to insure compliance with the provisions of their respective authority.
2. Investigated possible dormant or abandoned certificates issued by the Commission.
3. Participated in state and national transportation seminars involving shippers and motor carriers.
4. Responded to public complaints and inquiries relating to Public Service Commission authorized motor carriers.
5. Monitored expenses of the Division and operated within budget guidelines.

6. Drafted legislation for the 1989 Legislative session.

1989-91 Biennium Goals

1. Protect the safety and welfare of the traveling and shipping public in their use of the highways.
2. Encourage sound economic conditions of efficient and well managed carriers.
3. Promote safe, economical, efficient, and well managed carriers.
4. Encourage the establishment and maintenance of reasonable rates for transportation without unreasonable discrimination or unfair, destructive competitive practices.
5. Encourage the most productive use of equipment and energy resources.
6. Encourage the establishment and maintenance of sound, safe, and competitive privately owned motor carrier transportation system.

1989-91 Biennium Objectives

1. Encourage motor carriers and railroad companies to provide service pursuant to provisions of law.
2. Suspend motor carriers failing to comply with the provisions of their certificates and permits.
3. Process all motor carrier applications in a timely and reasonable manner.
4. Continue education of Division members of all laws and rules pertaining to rail and motor transportation.
5. Continue a good working relationship with members of state and federal enforcement agencies, Interstate Commerce Commission, state agencies, courts, motor carrier associations and the State Legislature.
6. Continue to offer training sessions to enforcement agencies and continue to monitor enforcement activities of enforcement personnel charged with the responsibility of enforcing Title 49 and Commission rules.
7. Publish laws and rules. Furnish motor carriers and enforcement agencies with copies of applicable laws and rules.
8. Conduct field and office audits of motor carriers under the jurisdiction of the Commission to insure compliance with the provisions of the carrier's certificates.
9. Investigate possible dormant or abandoned certificates.
10. Monitor Division operating expenses and attempt to reduce costs of operation.
11. Respond to change in the transportation industry.
12. Continue to computerize division operations to enhance efficiency and effectiveness.

REVENUE FREIGHT ORIGINATING ON ALL RAILROADS IN NORTH DAKOTA IN 1987 AND 1988

Commodity	1987 Carloads	1987 Tons (000)	1988 Carloads	1988 Tons (000)
Wheat	73,681	7,030	55,489	5,260
Barley	32,406	2,921	28,936	2,565
Sunflowers	7,645	405	6,883	391
Corn	9,666	938	14,299	1,366
Flax	992	85	391	36
Oats	2,988	226	1,683	128
Rye	537	52	997	97
Soybeans	5,658	550	5,848	567
Potatoes	3,067	178	2,181	127
Wheat Flour	3,033	199	3,018	201
Dairy Products	45	2	56	3
Fertilizer	41	4	27	2
Coal	22,461	2,102	38,405	3,649
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3,753	252	3,293	224
Chemicals	9,123	857	8,835	872
Lumber	374	25	189	12
Machinery	69	1	79	2
Other	30,560	2,276	30,490	2,203
Total	206,099	18,103	201,099	17,705

REVENUE FREIGHT TERMINATING ON ALL RAILROADS IN NORTH DAKOTA IN 1987 AND 1988

Commodity	1987 Carloads	1987 Tons (000)	1988 Carloads	1988 Tons (000)
Wheat	2,946	288	2,321	231
Barley	4,821	434	5,318	474
Sunflowers	3,415	175	3,289	163
Corn	--	--	32	3
Flax	269	23	198	17
Oats	106	8	107	8
Rye	--	--	2	--
Soybeans	22	2	47	4
Potatoes	--	--	10	1
Wheat Flour	693	40	888	56
Dairy Products	2	--	--	--
Fertilizer	2,046	200	2,138	211
Cement	1,261	108	1,042	93
Coal	19,406	1,912	21,660	2,135
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	1,499	113	1,770	148
Chemicals	9,508	839	7,712	675
Lumber	1,348	86	1,405	96
Machinery	547	10	400	8
Other	7,694	337	5,714	389
Total	55,583	4,575	54,053	4,712

CLASS A MOTOR CARRIERS OF PASSENGERS

CONSOLIDATED STATISTICS OF NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS

FOR ALL REPORTING CARRIERS

	1987	1988
Revenue:		
Passenger	$708,920	$ 735,577
Freight	191,469	154,113
Other	83,458	121,790
Total	$983,847	$1,011,482
Expenses:		
Operating	$1,100,168	$1,234,802
Interest	32,303	35,806
Total	$1,132,471	$1,270,608
Net Income	($148,621)	($259,126)
Number of Carriers Reporting	5	5
Average Income per Carrier	($29,724)	($51,825)
Average Miles Operated	310,159	327,393
Average Revenue per Mile	$.63	$.62
Average Expenses per Mile	$.73	$.78
Average Income per Mile	($.10)	($.15)
Composite Operating Ratio	111.8	122.1
Total Passengers Carried	116,878	238,923

CONTRACT MOTOR CARRIERS OF FREIGHT

CONSOLIDATED STATISTICS OF NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS

FOR ALL REPORTING CARRIERS

	1987	1988
Revenue:		
Freight	$4,356,145	$3,487,800
Other	35,138	41,281
Total	$4,391,283	$3,529,081
Expenses:		
Operating	$3,796,200	$3,106,677
Interest	39,723	37,842
Total	$3,835,923	$3,144,519
Net Income	$555,360	$384,562
Number of Carriers Reporting	26	29
Average Income per Carrier	$21,360	$13,261
Average Miles Operated	119,161	86,635
Average Revenue per Mile	$1.42	$1.40
Average Expenses per Mile	$1.24	$1.25
Average Income per Mile	$.18	$.15
Composite Operating Ratio	86.4	88.0

ALL OTHER MOTOR CARRIERS *

CONSOLIDATED STATISTICS OF NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS

FOR ALL REPORTING CARRIERS

	1987	1988
Revenue:		
Freight	$14,368,352	$38,798,530
Other	430,730	2,327,067
Total	$14,799,082	$41,125,597
Expenses:		
Operating	$14,652,745	$37,808,253
Interest	398,457	842,867
Total	$15,051,202	$38,651,120
Net Income	($252,120)	$2,474,477
Number of Carriers Reporting	116	104
Average Income per Carrier	($2,173)	$23,793
Average Miles Operated	130,496	341,897
Average Revenue per Mile	$.98	$1.16
Average Expenses per Mile	$.99	$1.09
Average Income per Mile	($.01)	$.07
Composite Operating Ratio	99.0	91.9

* Includes
1) Class A Motor Carriers of Freight
2) Special Motor Carriers of Freight
3) Charter Bus and Taxi Operators

Weights and Measures Division

Introduction

An adequate weights and measures program provides an important service to the citizens of North Dakota. It provides a means to monitor commercial transactions involving the transfer of commodities by maintaining the necessary personnel and testing equipment. The testing of commercial weighing and measuring devices such as scales and meters is done to insure that adequate devices are used. The program provides protection to the buyer as well as seller from losses due to weighing or measuring.

Goals

The goals of the Weights and Measures Divison are to:

1. Assure North Dakota's citizens equity in the marketplace.
2. Provide the public with safeguards to insure accurate and honest weighing and measuring practices.
3. Provide the public with information relative to weights and measures matters.
4. Provide assistance to the public in response to legitimate complaints.

Staff

The staff of the Weights and Measures Division is composed of:

1. Director, Metrologist
2. General Office Clerk

3. Two heavy capacity scale inspectors.

4. Three liquid and small capacity scale inspectors.

5. One allocation crude oil and gas meter inspector.

Overview

The primary standards of North Dakota are housed in the laboratory located in a building adjacent to the State Capitol in Bismarck. These standards are certified by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (formerly National Bureau of Standards). All field standards are calibrated in this laboratory.

North Dakota participates in the National Institute of Standards and Technology laboratory auditing program. This participation is encouraged by the National Institute of Standards and Technology for two reasons.

1. It provides for certification that indicates competence for making reliable metrological measurements, and

2. It provides the state metrologist with a means of maintaining traceability of the state standards from the national standards.

The division operates three units for testing the accuracy of liquid meters used in the sale of petroleum products. Much of the work of these units involve the testing of large capacity meters mounted on trucks which deliver fuel to farmers and households. These units also test thousands of retail devices such as scales in grocery stores, meat markets, hardware stores, gasoline pumps at service stations, and liquid petroleum gas (LPG) meters.

Modern handling methods allow the use of LPG for household heating and cooking and as fuel for automobiles, and trucks and farm tractors. However, the nature of this product makes it necessary that it be maintained under constant high pressure if it is to be accurately measured. A specialized unit designed to measure LPG at pressures of over 100 PSI is used for this testing.

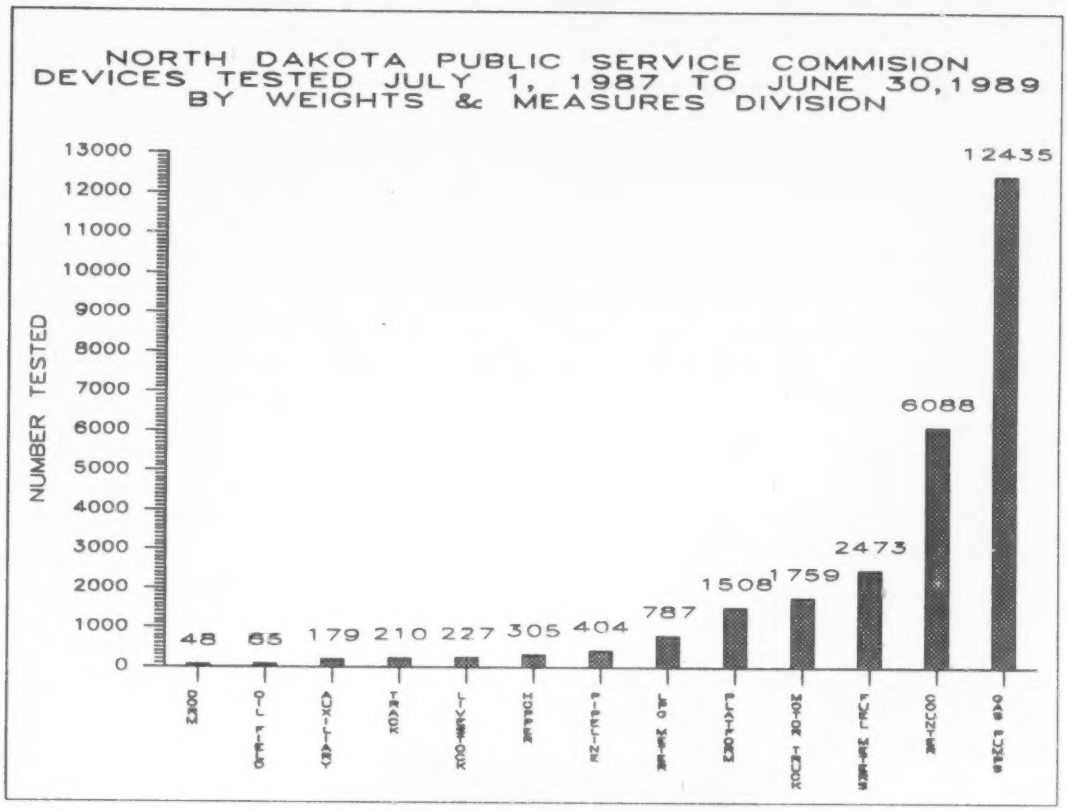
Our heavy duty units test motor truck dump scales in grain elevators, self-contained motor truck scales connected with highway construction, motor truck scales, belt conveyor scales, coal mine scales, hopper scales, and livestock scales.

The testing of livestock scales is done in cooperation with the Packers and Stockyards Division, United States Department of Agriculture. A statement of understanding has been signed outlining the areas covered by this cooperative agreement. The Packers and Stockyards Division personnel have been helpful with testing livestock scales.

Our oilfield program involves randomly testing and certifying the accuracy of meters used to measure crude oil and gas production from wells having diverse ownership and producing into centralized storage facilities. Testing allocation crude oil and gas meters is a relatively new technology and there are many elements that can impact meter testing. Consequently we struggled in our initial attempts at testing. Today however, we are confident with our test results.

Summary of Testing Activities

For the biennium ending June 30, 1989, the Weights and Measures Division tested 26,488 weighing or measuring devices. On page 44 there is a graph showing the number of devices tested by category.



PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURES
For the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1989

	Apprn. 7-01-87 6-30-89	Adjusted Apprn.	Expended	Balance
Salaries & Wages	$3,917,249	$3,847,761	$3,764,898	$82,863
Operating Expenses	3,973,391	3,973,391	3,321,187	652,204
Data Processing	405,960	298,988	158,569	140,419
Equipment	143,530	228,530	228,325	205
Gas Price - FERC	50,000	50,000	44,925	5,075
TOTAL	$8,490,130	$8,398,670	$7,517,904	$880,766

SUMMARY OF FUNDING

General Fund	$3,894,895
Federal Funds	4,355,775
Other Funds*	148,000
TOTAL	$8,398,670

*$98,000 of this appropriation represents pass-through funds from an agreement between coal mining companies and the United States Geological Survey to provide for continued monitoring and recording of certain existing wells and surface water monitoring stations.

The appropriation balance of $880,766 includes funds as follows:

General Funds	88,540
Federal Funds	$703,281
Other Funds	88,945
TOTAL	$880,776

COST SUMMARY BY PROGRAM

For the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1989

ADMINISTRATION	
Salaries & Wages	$1,059,185
Operating Expenses	305,519
Data Processing	19,297
Equipment	181,085
TOTAL	$1,565,087
GAS PRICE FERC INTERVENTION	
Operating Expenses	$44,925
TOTAL	$44,925
WEIGHTS & MEASURES	
Salaries & Wages	$400,383
Operating Expenses	151,259
Equipment	21,332
TOTAL	$572,974
TRANSPORTATION	
Salaries & Wages	$267,820
Operating Expenses	60,410
Data Processing	39,786
TOTAL	$368,016
GRAIN ELEVATOR	
Salaries & Wages	$180,439
Operating Expenses	45,218
Data Processing	14,905
TOTAL	$240,562
CONSUMER AFFAIRS	
Salaries & Wages	$117,963
Operating Expenses	13,309
Equipment	156
TOTAL	$131,428
PUBLIC UTILITIES	
Salaries & Wages	$540,821
Operating Expenses	64,193
Data Processing	25,435
Equipment	4,522
TOTAL	$634,971
RECLAMATION (State & Federal Funds)	
Salaries & Wages	$777,600
Operating Expenses	75,626
Data Processing	55,922
Equipment	11,938
TOTAL	$921,086
ABANDONED MINE LANDS (Federal Funds)	
Salaries & Wages	$420,685
Operating Expenses	2,560,869
Data Processing	3,223
Equipment	9,293
TOTAL	$2,994,070
PASS THRU FUNDS (USGS)	
Operating Expenses	$44,785
TOTAL	$44,785
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$7,517,903

UTILITY VALUATION REVOLVING FUND
For the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1989

Fund Cash Balance, July 1, 1987		$35,000
Operating Expenses	$101,772.69	
*Collections:		
Public Convenience & Necessity Cases	$2,145.25	
Audits & Investigations	2,879.77	
Various Transportation Cases	1,719.41	
Case No. 10,979 NSP Electric	85,048.51	
Case No. 10,883, Northwestern Bell Carrier Billing & Collection	2,433.00	
Case No. 11,002, Northwestern Bell Building Cable	181.75	
Case No. 11,006, MDU Thermal Billing	60.00	
Case No. 10,799, MDU Electric	2,905.75	
Case No. 10,823, Northwestern Bell - Deregulation of Sp.Srvc.	1,634.79	
Audit of AT&T	$2,233.20	
Case No. PU-699-89-85 - Appln. of US Sprint for PC & N	531.26	
TOTAL	$101,772.69	
Fund Cash Balance, June 30, 1989		$35,000

* Collections include $3,148.71 which was a 1987-89 biennial expenditure and was not collected until August, 1989.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE
For the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1989

Public Utility Filing Fees		$20,800
Scale Inspection Fees		372,572
Miscellaneous Revenue		2,012
Plant & Transmission Facility Siting Fees	47,500	
Roving Grain & Hay Buyer's License Fees	3,400	
Weighmasters License Fees		15
Motor Common Carrier License Fees	171,630	
Interstate Registration Fees		3,610,983
Grain Storage License Fees		300,660
Public Storage Warehouse License Fees	1,080	
Auction Clerk & Auctioneers License Fees	58,885	
Fines, Forfeitures, Escheat		3,350
Revenue from Federal Government - Reclamation & AML	3,667,598	
Revenue from Federal Government - Gas Safety Program	39,815	
Indirect Cost Recoveries		349,756
Coal Mining Fees		52,319
TOTAL		$8,702,375

PSC PERSONNEL

As of June 30, 1989

DIVISION	NAME	CLASSIFICATION	POS. NO.
Administration	Dale V. Sandstrom	Commissioner(Pres.)	1101
	Bruce Hagen	Commissioner	1103
	Leo M. Reinbold	Commissioner	1102
	Janet A. Elkin	Comm. Secretary	1301
	William W. Binek	Attorney III	1201
	I. Jeffcoat-Sacco	Attorney III	1203
	Jean Barr	Adm. Off. II	1311
	Kathryn Williams	Adm. Asst.I	1111
	Jeanette Filler	Adm. Asst.I	1112
	Charlene Magstadt	Adm. Asst.I	1113
	Carolee Conyne	Legal Asst.I	1211
	Gloria Geiger	Clerk III, GO	1313
	Shelly Bauske	Clerk II, GO	1315
	Steve Kahl	DP Coordinator III	1312
	Kari Goos	DP Coordinator I	1316
Weights & Measures			
	Curtis Roberts	Pub.Serv.Spec. II	2001
	Walter Nies	W & M Inspector	2004
	Phyllis Richter	W & M Inspector	2005
	Allen Blasy	W & M Inspector	2006
	James Waagen	W & M Inspector	2007
	David Jordheim	W & M Inspector	2008
	William Bianco, Jr.	W & M Inspector	2009
	Delores Murrey	Clerk Typist II	2011
Transportation	Robert Senger	Pub Serv.Spec. III	3001
	Jon Mielke	Pub.Serv.Spec. III	3004
	Sandi Scott	Adm. Off. I	3011
	Cheryl Neumiller	Adm. Secretary II	3014
Grain Elevator	Maurice Arves	Pub.Serv.Spec. II	4001
	Robert Barr	Pub.Serv.Spec. I	4012
	Sue Richter	Adm. Secretary III	4011
Reclamation	Edward Englerth	Recl.Div.Director	5001
	James Deutsch	Env. Scientist III	5102
	Paul Klebe	Env. Scientist III	5103
	Nirander Safaya	Env. Scientist III	5104
	Kathie Hirsch	Env. Scientist II	5105
	Michael Howe	Env. Engineer II	5106
	William Dodd	Env. Scientist II	5107
	Dean Moos	Env. Scientist II	5108
	David Bickel	Env. Scientist II	5109
	Larry Larson	Env. Engineer III	5110
	James Berg	Env. Scientist II	5111
	Vacant	Adm. Secretary III	5120
Grants & Contracts			
	Susanna Wittmier	Pub.Serv.Spec. II	5131

Abandoned Mine Lands

Louis Ogaard	Env.Sci Adm. II	5101
Mark Knell	Env. Engineer III	5113
Thomas Ness	Env. Scientist III	5114
Linda Kahl	Adm. Secretary III	5133

Consumer Affairs

Robert Tubbs	Pub.Serv.Spec. II	6001
Sheryl Holst	Adm. Secretary III	6010

Public Utilities

Wallace Owen	Env. Eng. VI	7201
Patrick Fahn	Env. Eng. III	7203
Jerry Lein	Env. Eng. II	7204
Michael Diller	Accountant V	7101
Allen Roll	Auditor IV	7103
Clark Kaml	PU Econ.Anaylist I	7105
Alan Moch	Pub.Serv.Spec. I	7302
Sharon Helbling	Adm. Secretary III	7211